

DAILY REPORT

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U.S., USSR MAY COMPROMISE ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

HK261116 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 83 p 7

["News Analysis" by Chen Tean [7115 3676 1344]: "Talks Over Medium-Range Nuclear Weapons in Europe To Reopen"]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks over medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are to reopen on 27 January in Geneva.

The two parties have engaged in both open strife and veiled struggle over the issue before the talks. The United States has adhered to the "zero option," that is that the Soviet Union dismantles all its medium-range guided missiles while the United States calls off the deployment of new guided missiles in Western Europe. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz attended the NATO council last December and -- together with the U.S. allies -- he reaffirmed that 572 U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles would be deployed in Western Europe beginning this December if no agreement is reached in the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons. At the beginning of this year President Reagan also decided to dispatch Vice President Bush at the end of February to lobby in Western Europe and prevent any vacillation by the allies. As the Geneva talks approach, the White House has held many planning meetings. Since coming to power the new Soviet leaders have put forward a series of "new" disarmament proposals and have launched an unprecedented "peace offensive." A summit conference and a conference of Warsaw Pact defense ministers have been held successively in Prague and a lengthy political statement has been issued to reiterate the Soviet proposal for reducing the number of guided missiles in Europe. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visited West Germany not long ago. All these diplomatic activities, closely related to the issue of missiles in Europe, have reached an "unusual level." No wonder western commentators call 1983 the "year of missiles in Europe," although this matter has concerned people from the outset.

Until now the United States and the Soviet Union, for the most part, have shown their "cards" in regards to these talks.

Since the Soviet Union raised its "new suggestions" on 21 December 1982 these suggestions, after being supplemented, have for the most part comprised the Soviet Union's preliminary stand in these talks. To sum up, this stand contains three main points: First, the United States must cancel its plan to deploy 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe while the Soviet Union reduces the number of its medium-range guided missiles deployed in Europe to the total number of missiles possessed by Britain and France; second, if unanimity is achieved in the talks, the Soviet Union is prepared to "dismantle" some guided missiles and move some others to places beyond the range where they could hit Western Europe; third, it would recognize the "agreements on checking future weapons," and provides for "the necessary international procedures." People think that this implies that the Soviet Union subscribes to implementing an international inspection. Western opinion holds that there is little change in the Soviet suggestions over those of the past. In the past the Soviet Union always insisted that there was a "nuclear power balance" in Europe. Now, for the first time, it admits indirectly that it has superiority in medium-range guided missiles. At first it always insisted on counting guided missiles together with medium-range nuclear weapons such as bombers and reductions on the basis of reciprocity. Now it agrees to reduce the number of medium-range guided missiles first and to reduce the number of bombers later.

In the past the Soviet Union was always uninterested in checking inspections; now, it seems to have begun to relax. The Soviet Union is like a dazzling colored ball being kicked to the United States.

In the face of the Soviet Union's "peace offensive" the United States seems passive. At first the United States wanted to refuse flatly and ignore these suggestions on the pretext of their being void of anything new. However, in doing so, it "would put itself in a position to be portrayed by propaganda as being unreasonable." Then the United States changed its attitude and gave them a "positive appraisal." President Reagan went as far as to say that he was willing to hold summit conferences with the Soviet leaders and he announced many times that he was "determined to explore the possibility of reaching a fair agreement." Up to the present moment, however, the "card" played by the United States still insists on the "zero option proposal." However some of its West European allies, including Britain and the FRG, suggest that compromise proposals other than the "zero option proposal" be considered, meaning that the Soviet Union should reduce a considerable number of its medium-range guided missiles deployed in Europe while NATO deploys fewer Pershing II and cruise guided missiles than planned. Inside the United States there is a divergence of views on the "zero option proposal." Recently it was revealed that the U.S. and Soviet delegations had made an informal and confidential compromise proposal on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. From these clues we can see that the United States is prepared to look for a compromise proposal to achieve a "downward balance" between both sides in case it fails to get acceptance of its demand that the "zero option proposal" be accepted. Not long ago, Vogel, candidate of the FRG's Social Democratic Party for the chancellorship, visited Washington and revealed that the United States did not "rule out the possibility of making new proposals" in Geneva.

Of course, with regard to this problem, the Soviet Union and the United States are racking their brains to scheme because they have their own objectives. The Soviet Union intends to reduce some of its missiles to thwart NATO's plan for deploying medium-range guided missiles in Western Europe. The West maintains that even if the Soviet Union reduces the number of its guided missiles to about 160, it still holds the upper hand with respect to medium-range guided missiles. In the meantime the Soviet Union has realized that at present various West European nations are encountering great difficulties in their economic and political situations and that they are eager to work for peace. In particular, the anti-nuclear-weapons peace campaign is on the upsurge and is putting more and more pressure on various West European nations. Therefore they wish to make a breakthrough in their talks with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's purpose in launching its powerful "peace offensive" is to affect public opinion in Western Europe, drive a wedge between the United States and Europe and put more pressure on the United States. As to the United States, its purpose in sticking to the "zero option proposal" is to destroy completely the Soviet superiority in its medium-range guided missiles deployed in Europe. Even if it is compelled to discuss with the Soviet Union the so-called compromise proposal for "downward balance," its actual purpose is still to force the Soviet Union to reduce the number of its guided missiles. But the United States still wishes to increase the number of its weapons. With regard to the number, reduction and increase are a matter of bargaining.

The reason why the Soviet Union and the United States adopt their present positions is that these two countries have their own difficulties. The Soviet Union's economic situation is difficult.

Diplomatically, the Soviet Union has taken on a very heavy burden because of the problems such as Afghanistan and Kampuchea and so forth. If it carries out a new nuclear arms race, it goes without saying that the Soviet Union will suffer from even greater economic difficulties. As far as the United States is concerned, the Reagan administration's economic and political conflicts with its allies are getting increasingly acute, causing a crack in the alliance. At home the United States is suffering from severe economic depression, deficits are rising sharply and the unemployment problem is very serious. People have urgently demanded that military budgets be reduced. The Reagan administration is compelled to cut part of its military budget. Under present conditions in which both the Soviet Union and the United States are encountering their own difficulties and in which each seeks its own ends, the possibility that the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe might become flexible should, of course, not be ruled out.

However, despite the fact that the Soviet Union has put forward the "new proposal" and that the United States has sung a "new tune" they have not, in essence, changed their basic stands on the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. Just as in previous talks, what each now wants to do is to restrict the opposite side and develop itself so that it will obtain superiority. At present the United States has not yet accepted the Soviet proposal, let alone the so-called "compromise plan." The Soviet Union's MOSCOW NEWS has openly declared that the compromise plan forth by the West "is absolutely unacceptable." Although both sides are singing quite a lot of peace psalms, it is very difficult for the superpowers truly to carry out disarmament.

U.S., USSR ARMS NEGOTIATORS ARRIVE IN GENEVA

OW260800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Geneva, January 25 (XINHUA) -- U.S. arms negotiator Paul Nitze said here today he is determined to explore every possibility of reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on the reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe.

Nitze, arriving here for the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles to be resumed January 27, told reporters at the airport that President Ronald Reagan had instructed him to be "vigorous" in his efforts to "reach an agreement which meets the security requirements of the U.S. and our NATO allies." Referring to the U.S. negotiating position, Nitze said President Reagan has "reaffirmed his conviction that the entire elimination of the most dangerous and destabilizing class of intermediate-range missiles on both the U.S. and Soviet sides is the best way to achieve the peace and security which mankind desires." But, the United States "is not locked in the zero option" proposed by President Reagan, he added.

On his way here, Nitze made a stop-over in Bonn yesterday where he held talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other government officials to coordinate U.S. and West German positions on the issue of Euromissiles. Nitze also stopped off in Brussels this morning to meet with North Atlantic Council, Belgian officials and West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who is there for a meeting of European Economic Community foreign ministers.

A press statement by the NATO headquarters said the Council welcomes "the continuing U.S. commitment to serious negotiations" and the U.S. "determination to explore every possibility for equitable agreements."

Nitze said, "Recent Soviet propaganda activities seeking to divide the alliance serve no useful purpose." "We remain firmly united in our twin objectives of seeking a durable, stable agreement at the negotiating table while at the same time ensuring that the NATO nations cannot be held hostage to nuclear blackmail at the hands of the Soviet Union," he added.

On his arrival at the Geneva airport today, head of the Soviet delegation Yuliy Kvitsinskiy described Soviet new leader Yuriy Andropov's recent proposals as "far-reaching, fair and constructive." Andropov offered last month to cut down the number of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles from 340 to 162 to match the number of French and British missiles in exchange for the non-deployment of 572 U.S. Euromissiles.

Kvitsinskiy said, "A choice will have to be made between an agreement on joint steps to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation or a new round of arms race." The U.S.S.R. does not want military superiority, but neither will it tolerate superiority over itself," he added.

The year-long U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks, recessed for Christmas since November 30, are to reopen January 27 and are seen as crucial due to the deadline in the third-quarter this year for deployment of 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

NATO has repeatedly declared that if no agreement is reached in the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, it will go ahead with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in five West European countries -- West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands -- from the end of 1983. Recently, the Soviet Union has been striving to prevent the West European countries from carrying out their plans for missile deployment.

U.S., USSR NAVAL EXPANSION, MOVES NOTED

OW242014 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 21 Jan 83

[From "Special Column: International Shortwave"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- The United States Strengthens Its 7th Fleet

The U.S. Government recently decided to commission two warships for its 7th Fleet -- the 58,000-ton battleship "New Jersey" and the 86,000-ton new nuclear aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" -- and to increase the fleet's activities in the waters around Japan to offset the influence of Soviet military expansion in this region, according to a report by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The United States Plans To Move Its European Headquarters to a Bunker

The United States plans to move its wartime military headquarters in Europe to a bunker at the High Wycombe Air Station in Buckinghamshire, Britain, according to a report by the British magazine NEW POLITICIANS. Built during World War II, it has an area of 20,000 square feet. In October 1952 it was used as the underground command center of the U.S. 7th Air Force; it was closed down in June 1965. In 1980 it was reopened for use.

The United States Keeps a Watchful Eye on Soviet Fleets in the Strait of Gibraltar

According to Spanish press reports, the United States has indicated that it is interested in establishing a super naval base at Cartagena, Spain; it has told Spain that it is also interested in building a monitoring network composed of underwater seismic detectors at the straits to strengthen the supervision of Soviet fleets.

The Soviet Union Is Expanding Liepaja Military Harbor

The Soviet Union is expanding the military harbor at Liepaja, a city on the western coast of Latvia, according to a report by THE DAILY POST of Denmark. After the expansion project is completed, the harbor will be able simultaneously to accommodate 40 to 50 warships of different categories and provide repair services. The expansion of the Liepaja Military Harbor means that the Soviet Union will transfer more warships to the Baltic Sea.

OPEC FAILS TO REACH ACCORD ON OIL GLUT, PRICES

OW250838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Geneva, January 25 (XINHUA) -- The two-day OPEC ministerial meeting ended yesterday without any agreement on measures to deal with the shrinking world oil market and on price differentials between different groups of the OPEC nations.

Saudi Arabian oil minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani described the Geneva negotiations among the 13 OPEC oil ministers as "a complete failure" at the end of the meeting. However, some other OPEC ministers contended that the meeting had at least achieved something such as an agreement on the OPEC's overall daily production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels, one million barrels lower than the level set by the OPEC's Vienna meeting last month.

The meeting failed to reach agreement on two other points -- output quotas for individual member countries and maintenance of original OPEC reference price, because of sharp differences between the so-called "hawks" such as Libya and Iran and the "mild group" led by Saudi Arabia. In face of the shrinking world oil market, the OPEC members are competing to sell their oil, and many of them have offered price discounts to different degrees in order to boost their oil sales. Some OPEC members such as Iran and Libya have gone beyond their national production quotas by sharply increasing their oil output when the world market is already submerged with a glut. Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, together with some other Gulf states, have to lower their oil production in order to fight the glut and try to protect the OPEC reference price of 34 dollars a barrel. However, the continued practice of offering price discounts and the steady increase of oil production by some OPEC nations have posed a great threat to the interests of the Gulf states. Therefore, at this Geneva meeting, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar set forth a three-point proposal: 1) Discontinuation of the discounts in oil sales; 2) setting price differentials for different groups, which would either require the North African oil producing nations to raise their price or allow the Arabian light oil sold at a price lower than the OPEC reference price of 34 dollars; 3) setting production quotas for individual OPEC member states, which would require certain countries like Iran and Libya to lower their existing production levels. Before the Geneva meeting this proposal had won support from some other OPEC members such as Iraq, Indonesia and Nigeria at the Bahrain meeting held a few days ago. However the "hawks" apparently found it unacceptable at the Geneva meeting, hence the failure to reach agreement.

Observers held that the OPEC's failure to agree on the questions of production quotas and price differentials at Geneva will inevitably lead to further disarray of the world oil market with the possible occurrence of anarchism in production among oil producers and a price war. This will no doubt further weaken the OPEC organization. However, OPEC secretary-general Marc S. Nan Nguema said after the Geneva meeting, "OPEC is still alive at the end of the meeting".

Consensus Effort Planned

OW251921 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Gulf oil-producers would hold talks within the next few days to unify their stands on oil prices and individual production, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mani' ibn-Sa'id al-'Utaybah said yesterday. Al-'Utaybah said this on his return to Abu Dhabi from Geneva where the oil ministers of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at an emergency meeting agreed on an overall OPEC output ceiling of 17.5 million barrels but remained to differ on the two above-mentioned issues.

It was reported that while some OPEC members had sharply increased their oil output to an amount in excess of the quotas allocated to them, others, especially the Gulf States, had had to cut back their production in order to defend the 34 dollars per barrel benchmark price in face of the continued world oil glut. The OPECNA NEWS SERVICE quoted Al-'Utaybah as saying that the Gulf States now felt "free to decide what they deem suitable for the protection of their interests." He said the U.A.E. would raise its daily production to 1.6 million barrels from 1.3 million barrels. Kuwait Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah told reporters that his country would respect the 34 dollar benchmark price and hoped other OPEC members would do the same.

But there were also strong voices calling for renewed effort to achieve OPEC solidarity and consensus. Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud told a cabinet meeting yesterday that Saudi Arabia would carry on a reasonable, realistic and honorable oil policy to safeguard the common interests of the producers and consumers. Saudi Arabia hoped that the 13 OPEC members would meet again in the near future, added Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani. The U.A.E. newspaper AL-WAHDA said an emergency summit meeting of the OPEC would be the only way to resolve the deteriorated situation. The Qatar newspaper AR-RAYAH warned that the frustration of the OPEC meets the wishes of the industrial powers. It appealed to the member countries to implement the agreement on the output ceiling to defend the organization.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL TO VISIT MOSCOW 28-29 MAR

OW260900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] United Nations, January 25 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar announced today that he would visit Moscow on March 28-29 at the invitation of new Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov.

The secretary-general said at a news conference here this morning that he had no fixed agenda in his talks with the Soviet leader, but added, "I see very high on his (Andropov's) list disarmament, Middle East, Afghanistan." When asked about the Afghanistan problem, Perez de Cuellar said there were five points to be discussed -- withdrawal of foreign troops, self-determination for the Afghan people, non-interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people, the refugee question and the question of guarantees. "I have to discuss, among other things, the withdrawal of the Soviet troops," he added. The secretary-general also touched upon a wide range of international issues, such as disarmament, Namibia, the Middle East and North-South dialogue.

The secretary-general reminded the press that before his coming visit to the Soviet Union, he would take a seven-African-nation trip and attend the March non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi. The seven African countries are Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

PRAVDA, TASS HIT WEST'S 'ZERO OPTION' INSISTENCE

OW260556 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 26 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA in an editorial today criticized the United States and NATO for insisting on Reagan's "zero option" against the Soviet proposal on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

Before the Geneva talks are resumed, the Soviet news agency TASS also released commentaries attacking the United States. In a commentary yesterday, TASS said U.S. Vice-President George Bush's upcoming visit to Western Europe is aimed at "making a propaganda counterattack on the Soviet initiatives." TASS also accused the Pentagon on January 23 of attempting to undermine and interrupt the Geneva talks.

CHINESE COMPOSER'S ASHES BROUGHT BACK FROM USSR

OW251234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Ashes of Chinese composer Xian Xinghai who died in Moscow 38 years ago were brought back to Beijing today by a special escort from the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Attending a ceremony held in an airport hall in his memory were more than 100 leading musicians and representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the Culture Ministry, the Army Culture Department, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Scherbakov was also present.

Xian Xinghai was the author of more than 500 musical compositions and songs, most notable of which are the "Yellow River Cantata" and songs "Go to the Enemy's Rear" and "In the Taihang Mountains" to inspire the Chinese people in the war of resistance.

Zhao Feng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association, council member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and honorary president of the Central Conservatory of Music, officiated at the ceremony. Lu Ji, chairman of the musicians association, draped a flag of the Chinese Communist Party over the marble urn containing the composer's ashes and placed a wreath in the name of the association, the ribbon bearing the words: "Your songs always inspire us forward". In a speech he delivered, Lu Ji called Xian Xinghai "a forerunner of China's proletarian music and a people's musician". On behalf of his association and Xian's family, he expressed thanks to the Soviet organizations concerned and to all Xian Xinghai's friends who gave him help during his stay there.

After the ceremony, the urn was sent to the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries under the escort of Sun Shen, vice-chairman and secretary general of the musicians association, and Xian's family. It will be placed there temporarily pending a formal ceremony to be held at a proper time, according to the association. Among the participants today was poet Zhang Guangnian, who wrote the words for the "Yellow River Cantata" and now vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers Association.

On January 19, a ceremony was held in Moscow at which Xian Xinghai's ashes were handed over to the Chinese Embassy. M.S. Kapitsa, vice-chairman of the Soviet Chinese Friendship Society and Soviet vice-foreign minister, and Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, spoke at the ceremony.

JAPAN PROTESTS SOVIET PLAN TO MOVE MISSILES

OW252045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Japan today lodged a protest with the Soviet Union against its scheme to move medium-range SS-20 missiles from Europe to Asia.

In an oral protest, Japanese Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Toshiji Nakajima told Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov that such a schemed increase of military buildup in the Far East is unacceptable and Japan has to express its regret for this dangerous design. The missiles schemed to move in with those already deployed in the Far East "will create unnecessary tension in Asia."

The protests reflect Japan's concern over Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's remarks in Bonn, West Germany, last week that if the United States gave up its plan to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe the Soviet Union would transfer some of its missiles from Europe to Siberia behind a line where they could not hit targets in Western Europe.

Nakajima also expressed regret over the increased Soviet military buildup in Japan's northern territories seized by the Soviet Union after the Second World War.

NAKASONE REMARKS ON FOUR-STRAITS BLOCKADE VIEWED

OW252112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1345 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 25 (XINHUA) -- It is Japan's consistent policy to take the whole Tsushima Strait as an object of Japan's defense, said a senior Japanese defense official here yesterday.

At a press conference held here yesterday afternoon and widely reported by Japanese newspapers and radio and television stations today, Director-General of the Bureau of Defense Policy of the Japanese Defense Agency Haruo Natsume explained the recent remarks made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in regard to "the blockade of the four straits."

During his recent visit to the United States, Yasuhiro Nakasone told THE WASHINGTON POST that Japan will "have complete and full control of the four straits that go through the Japanese islands so that there should be no passage of Soviet submarines and other naval activities" in an emergency. He corrected his remarks later by changing "four straits" to "three straits."

Japanese newspapers held that Nakasone must have taken the Tsushima Strait as two straits because this strait is divided into two water channels by the Tsushima Island. Haruo Natsume said at the press conference that the Tsushima Strait consists of two channels and it is Japan's consistent policy to take the whole strait as an object of Japan's defense.

The Soviet Far East Fleet takes the Tsushima Strait as an important passage into the Pacific Ocean. As early as the beginning of 1980, the United States asked Japan to strengthen its power of blockade around the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits. This has met with strong protest from Japanese opposition parties who hold that it would lead Japan's greater military dependence on the United States and greater efforts toward maritime defense.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPANESE AGRICULTURE DELEGATION

OW251338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1336 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met this afternoon with a delegation from the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association led by its President Tadashi Yaoita.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS CITED ON PRC LOAN REQUEST

OW220415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0233 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, Jan 22, KYODO -- China has formally asked Japan to extend yen credits to the country for a new five-year period starting in fiscal 1984, according to officials at the Japanese Embassy in Beijing. The officials said Friday the amount of the credits will be determined based on the previous credits for fiscal 1979-1983, which total dollar 1.5 billion.

China wants to use the new credits to finance various industrial projects like railroads and port facilities out of a total of 12 projects proposed by China, they said. Details, however, are yet to be worked out, they added.

PRC WOMEN BACK DPRK'S NORTH-SOUTH MEETING IDEA

OW251258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Women's Federation in a message today supported the new proposal on the convocation of Korea's north-south joint conference.

The proposal was contained in a joint statement put forward on January 18 by 21 political parties and public organisations including the Workers' Party of Korea. They suggested that a joint conference of political parties and public organisations in the two parts of Korea be convened to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and other problems.

The message sent by the Chinese women's organisation to the Korean Democratic Women's Union said that the above-mentioned joint statement "embodies the sincerity of the northern part of the republic to strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and reflects the strong national aspirations of the entire Korean people and women."

The message pointed out that the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea have resulted in the partition of the Korean Peninsula. "This is the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea," the message said.

"The Chinese women have always supported the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-sung for the establishment of a democratic confederal republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland," the message concluded.

CPC, NPC SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

OW250958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China sent a message today to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, warmly congratulating him on his 65th birthday and on his 50 years of revolutionary activities. The message reads:

On the occasion of your 65th birthday and 50th anniversary of revolutionary activities, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, extend our warm and sincere congratulations to you.

As an outstanding leader of the Romanian party and state and active fighter in safeguarding world peace, you have, since you were young, fought in the fore-most front of the working class and made outstanding contributions to the cause of social and national liberation of the Romanian people. Today, as a loyal representative of the people's interests, you are engaged in untiring activities for the progress and prosperity of Romania. Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you, the Romanian people have achieved glorious success in socialist construction and in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty.

You are a respected friend of the Chinese people. You treasure very much the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania, and have made important contributions to the steady development of this friendship. Your friendly visit to our country last April and your very fruitful meetings with the party and government leaders of our country have opened up a new future for the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

We heartily wish you good health and a long life, and that you energetically lead the Romanian people in conducting their socialist construction. We wish the fraternal Romanian people new and still greater achievements in materializing the resolutions adopted at the 12th Congress and the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU EXPOUNDS FOREIGN POLICY

OW211216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said that his country would fight for a total end to the policy of strength, power politics and domination as well as the policy of scrambling for spheres of influence, according to the Romanian news agency AGERPRES today.

Ceausescu made the statement in an interview with the correspondents of the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN on January 18.

He said that Romania had long suffered from foreign oppression. Therefore, Romania strongly favored the establishment of a new type of international relations founded on a ban on the use of force, opposition to outside interference and on the principle of equality. The Romanian president said that his country firmly supported the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free Europe without military blocs, and the simultaneous disbanding of the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. On the other hand, he said, Romania paid special attention to the development of its cooperation with the Balkan countries.

He pointed out that the steadily worsening world economic crisis was affecting Romania and all other countries. Romania had slowed down its development. But despite the difficulties, Romania's economy was progressing markedly, he said. However, owing to deficit in foreign trade and the high interest rate for credits, the country had to set aside a certain sum of money in the past few years for payment on interest instead of clearing off part of the foreign debt on time.

He said that he did not think that any special problem would arise in the economy. "We decided on the measures for overcoming the difficulties, for the continued economic and social development at the recent party congress," he said.

POLISH PARTIES ADOPT RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURE

OW241008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, January 23 (XINHUA) -- To increase the economic results of agriculture, food industry and industrial departments serving agriculture and to attain self-sufficiency in food in Poland are a basic strategic aim of the country's socio-economic policy, according to an official resolution released today.

The resolution, made public by the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, was adopted at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party and the Supreme Committee of the United Peasants' Party held on January 20-21.

The resolution says that the two parties called for a "stable and lasting agricultural policy", making the development of agriculture and food industry and self-sufficiency in food a strategic aim of the country. To promote agricultural development, the resolution deems it necessary to put 30 percent of the total investment of the national economy in agriculture and food industry and to double the productivity of the farm tools producing sector of the industry.

The resolution stipulates that conditions must be created to ensure profits in agricultural production, that an effective tax system must be introduced to increase the incentives of the state farms, agricultural co-ops and individual farmers in raising production and efficiency and that the supply of agricultural means of production must be improved and scientific research developed to raise the efficiency of the farms.

The resolution also stresses the need to restore the farmers' markets and rural markets and to promote rural education and social welfare. The resolution calls upon the government to improve its recent draft program for agricultural and food economy development before 1990 on the basis of the opinions from all circles and the discussions at this meeting, and then submit the program to the parliament for approval. It also asks all organs of the government and the two parties to work out a timetable for the fulfillment of this resolution.

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY RADIO MEMBERS ON TRIAL

OW260904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Warsaw Military Court yesterday began trial of the leader of the underground Radio Solidarity of the now outlawed Solidarity union, Zbigniew Romaszewski, and his eight assistants. They were accused of "organizing and leading an illegal Radio Solidarity", spreading "false news" about domestic socio-political situation, "fanning up people's resistance and being engaged in criminal activities aimed at violating the orders and regulations of the state authorities."

"Radio Solidarity" made its first broadcast on April 12, last year, and has broadcast for eight times by now. Last June 6, the authorities seized the radio's equipment and then the members of the radio, including Romaszewski and his wife were arrested. Romaszewski was a doctor, a member of the former dissident Committee for Workers' Defense (KOR) and an activist of the banned Solidarity union. The POLISH PRESS AGENCY said that Romaszewski pleaded not guilty.

On the same day when the Warsaw Military Court put these people on trial, the underground Radio Solidarity broadcast again for the first time since the suspension of the state of siege at the end of last year. Part of the Warsaw citizens heard the broadcast.

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT MEETS DEPARTING PRC ENVOY

OW260512 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (XINHUA) -- President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Pal Losonczi hoped Hungary and China will seek new ways to develop friendly relations. He stressed that there are many things to do in this respect.

Pal made this statement recently when he received Chinese Ambassador Feng Yujiu who left here for home today upon completing his term of office. Earlier, the Chinese ambassador called on Speaker Antal Apro and Deputy Speaker Janos Peter of the National Assembly, Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. He gave a farewell party at the Chinese Embassy on January 18.

HE YING TALKS WITH SFRY OFFICIALS IN BELGRADE

OW251912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavian leaders met and had talks here today with He Ying, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. He Ying, who is here for political consultations between the two countries, was received separately by Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During their talks, Sukovic praised China's achievements in socialist construction and expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between the two countries.

Mojsov and He Ying said they both highly appreciate the bilateral political consultation. He Ying will leave here tomorrow for Iran.

RWANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Chen Muhua

OW251346 Beijing Xinhua in English 1335 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali and his party. They had a conversation on the strengthening of economic cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Rwandan Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali.

Meets With Zhang Aiping

OW260802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping, state councillor and minister of national defense, met and had a cordial conversation with Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali and his party here this morning.

QIAO SHI HOLDS TALKS WITH SWAPO DELEGATION

OW251144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA)-- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the secretariat, and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, held talks here today and yesterday with the delegation from SWAPO (the Southwest Africa People's Organization) led by its president Sam Nujoma. It was learned that the talks were conducted in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Nujoma briefed the Chinese side on how the SWAPO led and organized the Namibian people in their struggle against the South African racist regime. He pointed out that sided and supported by the United States, the South African racist regime refused to implement the resolutions of the United Nations, thus seriously hindering the progress of decolonization in Namibia. The president said at present, the Namibian people's struggle is at a crucial moment. The SWAPO is resolved to lead the Namibian people to intensify their struggle of various forms, particularly the armed struggle, until the genuine independence is won. He thanked China, the frontline countries in southern Africa and other countries and people who uphold justice for their support and assistance rendered to the Namibian people.

Qiao Shi gave an account on political and economic situation in China. He said the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will, as always, give all-round support to the Southwest Africa People's Organization and the Namibian people in their just struggle for national independence.

The two sides also exchanged views on African situation, international issues of mutual interest, and enhancing bilateral relations. Present at the meeting were Li Shuzheng and Jiang Guanghua, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

This afternoon, the guests went to a village in Shunyi County, 50 kilometers away from Beijing, to visit the tunnels built by the villagers against the Japanese aggressors in the 1940's.

CANADIAN DEFENSE COLLEGE GROUP WELCOMED IN PRC

Dines With PLA's Xu Xin

OW211756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a dinner here today in honor of a delegation from the Canadian Defense College led by Commandant Major General L.V. Johnson. Xu and Johnson toasted continuous development of friendship between the two peoples and armed forces of China and Canada. Present were Yang Zhen, deputy commandant of the P.L.A. Military Academy, C.E. Rufelds, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Canadian Embassy in Beijing, and Col J.E. Houghton, military attache of the Embassy.

The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. The visitors heard a briefing on China's defense policy and army building given by Xu Xin earlier today. They are scheduled to tour Nanjing and Shanghai.

Hosts Banquet

OW221553 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Canadian Defense College led by Commandant Major General L.V. Johnson gave a return banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Yang Zhen, deputy commandant of the P.L.A. Military Academy.

This afternoon, a Chinese Foreign Ministry official briefed the Canadian guests on China's foreign policy. The Canadian delegation is to leave for Nanjing tomorrow.

Visits Nanjing

OW260841 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Zhang Ming, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, gave a banquet on the evening of 23 January to warmly welcome the delegation from the Canadian Defense College, led by Maj L.V. Johnson, commandant of the college. Present at the banquet were Zhang Zhiyin, deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing PLA units, and (Li Qing), (Zhang Zhaoqing) and (Zheng Liangyu), responsible persons of departments concerned. At the banquet, which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese people and army men and their Canadian counterparts, the guests and the hosts proposed toasts to each other and wished constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between China and Canada.

The Canadian guests arrived in Nanjing from Beijing by airplane earlier in the afternoon and will leave for Shanghai on 24 January.

CANADA'S LAMONTAGNE PLEDGES EXPANDED DEFENSE

OW161408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Ottawa, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Government has agreed to further expand Canadian defense capabilities in order to sustain its international commitments, said Canadian Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the 46th annual meeting of the Canadian Defense Association held here Jan 13-15, the minister said: "The world of the 1980s is clearly one that is more turbulent and uncertain than was the case in the 1970s". He stressed the challenge the Soviet Union poses to the Western world.

The minister also noted that the growing economic problems in the past year had made relations among the Western nations more complicated." As a result, it has become more difficult to maintain an appropriate military posture to deter the Warsaw Pact and to pursue a common Western strategy on economic relations with the Soviet Union," he said.

Lamontagne stressed the NATO alliance must respond to the changing strategic situation and demonstrate that it has both the will and the ability to defend itself. "We must maintain defenses which rest on three key and mutually supporting elements: Strategic nuclear forces; intermediate and short range nuclear; and conventional forces. No one of these elements can be substituted for another," said the minister.

Commenting on the present anti-nuclear "peace movements" in the Western world, he said, "Without defense and deterrence, a secure peace is impossible." "People must understand that nuclear weapons are a legitimate element of a policy of deterrence which, along with our positive efforts towards mutual and balanced arms reduction, provides the best hope of maintaining the pace which we now enjoy."

Lamontagne reiterated Canada's full support to the two-track decision taken by NATO in 1979. He said Canada welcomes U.S. President Ronald Reagan's commitment to achieve balanced reductions of nuclear weapons in the START negotiation. "The policy to negotiate reductions and limitations of nuclear weapons at the lowest possible level has full Canadian support."

The minister said that Canada will continue to co-operate with the U.S. in the defense of North America.

He noted that since the Canadian Government realizes it would have trouble sustaining its troops and equipment in a prolonged wartime situation, it will put more emphasis on both the supplementary and the primary reserves. He said this decision was reinforced by the allocation of an additional 20 million Canadian dollars in 1984/85. Lamontagne also expressed his confidence that the Canadian Government will raise its annual defense spending by more than the planned rate of three percent, inflation adjusted.

The association, composed of military and civilian defense establishments, makes policy recommendations to the government.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO LEADERS SEE DEPARTING ENVOY

OW250224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA) -- Wang Yanchang, Chinese Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago left Port-of-Spain for home today upon concluding his term of office, according to a report from that city. Prior to his departure, he was received by President Ellis Clarke, Prime Minister George Michael Chambers and Foreign Minister Basil Ince.

JOURNALIST GROUP ENDS VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

OW130310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, January 12 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese journalist group ended its visit to five Latin American countries and left here today for home. The journalist group had a week-long visit to Mexico following its visit to Argentina, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela. The group had friendly talks with journalists and senior officials of these countries. The Chinese group and the hosts expressed their common desire to enhance solidarity and cooperation among the journalist circles of the Third World countries.

RALLY MARKS 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF 'DOUBLE-SUPPORT'

Beijing TV Carries Rally

HK251542 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 0655 GMT on 25 January 1983 begins a live transmission of a Beijing rally held to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yanan campaign to support the army. This 57-minute live television program is entitled "The Rally of the Capital's Armymen and People To Mark the 40th Anniversary of Yanan's 'Double-Support Campaign' -- (live transmission)."

This program, monitored with poor audio and video reception, opens with a close-up shot of the ceiling of the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. This is followed by several long shots of many people sitting in the auditorium and on the rostrum of the auditorium. During these shots, a very large national emblem of the PRC is seen hanging on a heavy curtain behind the back row of the rostrum. The national emblem is flanked by 10 red flags. Five red flags are covered with the figure "1943" and the remaining five red flags are covered with the figure "1983."

Next, after a few medium shots of many PLA men and women sitting in the auditorium and a lengthy long shot of many people sitting in the second, third, fourth and fifth rows of the rostrum, the film shows the following leaders, identified by the announcer as "leading comrades," entering the rostrum and walking toward their front-row seats on the rostrum: Wan Li, Yang Shangkun (in PLA uniform), Bo Yibo, Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform), Yu Qiuli (in PLA uniform), Qin Jiwei (in PLA uniform), Chen Pixian, Cheng Zihua, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, Wang Ping (in PLA uniform) and Hong Xuezhi (in PLA uniform). The leaders are then seen taking their seats in the front row. A woman, identified by the announcer as Yang Chen, vice minister of civil affairs, is seen and heard declaring the rally open. Yang Chen is then seen and heard ordering the playing of the national anthem. During the playing of the national anthem, the film gives several medium and long shots of leaders standing on the rostrum.

Next, Yang Chen is seen and heard asking Civil Affairs Minister Cui Naifu to deliver a speech. Cui Naifu is then seen and heard reading his 16-minute speech. While Cui is heard reading his speech, the camera pans to show Wan Li, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi and Yu Qiuli listening to Cui's speech. During Cui's speech, the film shows Wan Li sitting at the center of the front row and the following leaders sitting on the right-hand side of Wan Li: Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, Cheng Zihua, Hong Xuezhi and Yang Chen. During Cui's speech, the camera cuts to show the following leaders sitting on the left-hand side of Wan Li: Yang Dezhi, Qin Jiwei, Chen Pixian, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Yan Jinsheng (in PLA uniform) and Jiao Ruoyu.

After Cui's speech Yang Chen is seen and heard asking "PLA General Political Department Deputy Director" Yan Jinsheng to deliver a speech. Yan Jinsheng is then seen and heard reading his 12-minute speech. During Yan's speech the camera occasionally pans to show people sitting in the auditorium and leaders sitting on the rostrum. After Yan's speech, the film shows the following three people, identified by Yang Chen as Beijing Mayor Jiao Ruoyu, a Beijing commune party committee secretary (Peng Mingsin) and Beijing's PLA unit 52819 Political Commissar (Ge Zhongyu), reading their speeches at the rally. The Beijing mayor's speech lasts 7 minutes, the commune party secretary's speech lasts 5.5 minutes and the political commissar's speech also lasts 5.5 minutes.

During the three speeches, the camera occasionally pans to show the leaders and other participants listening to the speeches. The film ends with a shot of the political commissar saluting the participants sitting in the auditorium.

Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 25 January 1983 carries a 5-minute summarized version of the above program. It ends with a long shot of many participants sitting in the auditorium and applauding the political commissar's speech.

Cui Naifu's Address

OW251025 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0705 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Speech by Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, at the 25 January Beijing rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Yanan movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of soldiers fighting against Japan and to support the government and cherish the people -- live]

[Text] Comrades: In response to the call of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, army men and people in the capital have gathered at this grand rally today to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yanan double-support campaign. This is a grand meeting to carry forward the fine Yanan traditions and to promote unity among the party, the government and the people. On behalf of the PRC Ministry of Civil Affairs, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my cordial regards to the commanders and fighters of the heroic PLA, to the cadres and men of the people's armed police force [applause] and to the families of glorious army men and martyrs, disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers as well as to retired cadres [applause]; and to extend my warm greetings and high respects to workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres and young people in all trades and professions and on various fronts who have made contributions in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs. [applause]

The glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families developed during the protracted war in our country. Forty years ago, or rather, in January 1943 when our country was in the difficult period of the war of resistance against Japan, the government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region, then the seat of the party Central Committee, made the decision to support the army in order to strengthen army-government and army-people unity and to achieve victory in the war. At the same time, the rear corps of the 8th Route Army made the decision to support the government and cherish the people and formulated and made public a pledge in this regard that was the first in the history of our country. The rear corps also carried out activities during the support-the-government and cherish-the-people month. In a directive drafted by Comrade Mao Zedong on 1 October 1943 for the CPC Central Committee on spreading the campaigns to reduce rent, increase production and support the government and cherish the people in the base areas, he fully confirmed such activities by pointing out: For the party, the government and the army to be at one with the people in developing next year's anti-Japanese struggle and campaign for production, the party committees and the leading army and government bodies in every single base area should prepare to launch a large-scale mass campaign in the first month of the coming lunar year to support the government and cherish the people and to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of soldiers who are fighting the Japanese. He also required: From now on, such campaigns should be launched everywhere in the first month of every lunar year.

Forty years have elapsed since then. The good relations that have developed between the army and the government and between the army and the people in these long years have continued from generation to generation. Such relations were seriously undermined in the 10 years of turmoil. However, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the double-support work has once again been vigorously performed along with the step-by-step implementation of the party's various principles and policies and through the concerted efforts of the army, the government and the people. As a result, this fine tradition has been gradually revived and developed and army-government and army-people relations have been noticeably improved.

The historical experiences over the past 40 years prove that strengthening army-government and army-people unity is an important guarantee for carrying out the party's general line and general task for every historical period. With strong army-government and army-people unity, we, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, can defeat any formidable enemy, overcome any dangers and difficulties in the course of construction and be ever-victorious. In the second revolutionary civil war, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, we won great victories in the wars precisely by relying on the strong unity of the army, the government and the people. After the founding of the PRC, the army cherished the people, the latter supported the former and the army, the government and the people helped and learned from one another, thus promoting the formation of new relations among them. As a result, we made progress in various socialist construction projects and social development.

Now we have entered a new historical period to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee have put forward new tasks for the double-support work. Efforts should be made to promote learning from each other, mutual assistance and encouragement of each other between the army and the government and between the army and the people. It is necessary to make concerted efforts to carry out activities to promote socialist spiritual civilization, to establish and develop new army-government and army-people relations that manifest socialist spiritual civilization, to work hard together to effect a fundamental turn for the better in our country's financial and economic situation and in the general practice in society and the style of the party, and to build our country into a modern socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy. We believe that with the concerted efforts of the party, the government, the army and the people under the solicitude of the CPC Central Committee, the fine tradition of the Yanan double-support campaign is bound to be carried forward and developed under the new historical conditions.

The Chinese PLA is a people's army founded and led by the Communist Party of China. It is our people's own army; it comes from the people and serves the people; its sole purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly. Historical experience has proved that the victory of the Chinese revolution was won principally by relying on the party-led people's army that was of a completely new type, and that maintained close ties with the people to triumph over the mighty enemy through a long people's war. From their own experience, the broad masses of the people know that without a people's army the people have nothing.

During the period of socialist construction after the founding of our country, the PLA has displayed its role as a staunch pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, making tremendous contributions to the defense and construction of the great motherland. The PLA has made fresh and important progress in all fields of its work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The great victory of the counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam fully demonstrated the powerful might of the PLA. The success of the military exercise held in an area of northern China marked a new level in the capabilities of various services of our army in joint combat operations.

The Chinese PLA has also set an example for the people across the country to emulate in carrying out activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people, supporting local construction in various fields and taking part in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. To better support the four modernizations, the PLA units have organized their fighters to learn to read and write and to attain professional knowledge and skills while ensuring the fulfillment of military training and other tasks and adhering to the principle that the fighters show interest in study, the PLA units have suitable conditions for organizing the study and the subjects being studied are useful to them.

This has not only promoted the building of the PLA units themselves but has also created conditions for the placement of the fighters after their retirement from the service.

In vigorously developing the army-people joint campaign to promote spiritual civilization, the PLA units have enthusiastically assisted the masses living around their barrack areas in building civilized villages, towns, streets and schools. In support of local construction over the past years, the whole army has done more than 98.14 million days of voluntary labor to help the people and volunteered to plant some 154.46 million trees for various localities. To support the local emergency rescue work at the time of disasters, it has sent out over 2.64 million men on numerous occasions, dispatched 8,301 sorties of airplanes and ships and used some 129,000 vehicles and pieces of equipment at various times. With its assistance, the lives of more than 680,000 people in danger have been saved, and some 1.5 million dun of supplies have been rescued. In addition, it has treated some 44.5 million cases of illness among the masses. Numerous facts incontrovertibly prove that the PLA is not only a great wall of steel guarding the motherland but also a peace setter in building a socialist material and a socialist spiritual civilization.

Braving sacrifice and bloodshed, large numbers of public security cadres and police have worked hard day and night on the frontline against hostile elements and criminals of every hue and against disasters and accidents threatening public order, thus contributing greatly to safeguarding the security of the country, socialist construction and the interests of the masses.

The new constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC stipulates: The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people. Their tasks are to strengthen national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland, safeguard the people's peaceful labor, participate in national construction and work hard to serve the people's interests. [as heard] The new constitution solemnly defines the PLA's nature and its position and role during the new period. This is our guiding ideology in strengthening the work to support the army. Our local cadres at all levels and the broad masses of people should, on their own initiative, defend the glory of the PLA units and take positive steps to support their work of revolution, modernization and regularization.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, local governments have also made new progress in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs. Throughout the country they have conducted a general survey and registration of qualified recipients of the preferential treatment, redressed a large number of cases of injustice, adjusted various pensions and improved the regular rations for the recipients of preferential treatment. With the implementation of the system of responsibility in various forms in rural areas, the local governments have improved the preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs. In the main, proper arrangements have basically been made for the placement of nearly 1 million retired armymen every year. In order to accept and settle retired army cadres, the local governments have made the necessary organizational and material preparations. In the last few years, a large number of patriotic models who support the army have emerged in the country. They are represented by such persons as Zhao Chenni, (Liu Yingui), (Duan Lanying), (Zhang Yuehao) and (Ma Yaozhi) and by the (Qiliyan) production brigade of Funing County, Hebei. Although local governments have made some achievements in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs, their achievements still lag behind the achievements made by the PLA in supporting the government and cherishing the people. Local cadres and the broad masses of people must strive to catch up.

Comrades, we commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Yanan double-support campaign in order to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and inherit and carry forward the fine tradition. We mark the occasion in order to take the double-support task, put forward for the new period by the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, as our common objective. We mark the occasion in order to more comprehensively mobilize and rely on all forces in society to actively create a new situation in the double-support work and to strive to establish and develop relations of a new type between the army and the government and between the army and the people that embody socialist spiritual civilization. We mark the occasion in order to promote, in a still better way, the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and accomplish the party's general tasks in the new period.

In order to carry out in a widespread and thoroughgoing way the campaign to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people, all members of society must enhance their understanding of the significance of the double-support work in the new period. We should create a general mood in society so that everyone deems it his responsibility to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs. We should fully understand that to strengthen the double-support work is precisely to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, as well as to defend the fundamental interests of the party and the state. Leading comrades at all levels should take the lead in doing a good double-support work and be models in promoting the army-government and the army-people unity.

In order to deepen the double-support campaign we should carry out widespread activities of commending the advanced. In recent years, some local authorities and PLA units have done the double-support work together and held joint meetings of representatives of advanced units and persons. The cooperation has directly promoted the improvement of the army-government and the army-people relations. This is a new development in the double-support campaign under new historical conditions. I hope that all localities comprehensively start the selection and commendation of the advanced units and persons and bring into full play the role of good examples. We should make the large number of advanced persons in all trades and professions and on all fronts help promote the building of socialist spiritual and material civilizations and the double-support work.

In order to deepen the double-support campaign, we should seriously do a good job in giving preferential treatment and in settling discharged army men and retired army cadres. This is an important job concerning our support for army building and the consolidation of national defense as well as the most practical way to support the army in the new period.

The new constitution stipulates: The state and society ensure the livelihood of disabled members of the armed forces, provide pensions to the families of martyrs and give preferential treatment to the families of military personnel.

This shows that our state is deeply concerned about the families of martyrs and servicemen and the disabled army men. Therefore, it has enacted the relevant stipulation. The civil affairs departments at all levels should work under the leadership of the party committees and governments, seriously study and implement the new constitution and strive to accomplish the tasks assigned by the constitution. They should firmly inspect and implement various policies concerning preferential treatment and actively help the recipients of the preferential treatment to work to become well-to-do.

At the same time, the civil affairs departments should further strengthen the ideological and political work among the recipients of the preferential treatment and bring into full play the positive role of several tens of millions of the recipients in the four modernizations.

Comrades, in the new year the whole nation is striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We are deeply convinced that with strong army-government and army-people unity, the grand objective set by the 12th party congress to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization will certainly be achieved under the strong and correct leadership of the party Central Committee. Let us work under the leadership of the party Central Committee, shoulder the people's expectations, carry out revolutionary martyrs' behests, carry forward the fine tradition of the double-support campaign, further strengthen the great army-government and army-people unity and struggle together to win new victories. I wish you comrades good health and a happy Spring Festival. [applause]

Yan Jinsheng's Address

OW251323 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0722 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Speech by Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, at the 25 January Beijing rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Yanan movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of soldiers fighting against Japan and to support the government and cherish the people -- live]

[Text] Comrades: We representatives of the party, the government and the people in various circles in the capital have happily gathered at this grand rally to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Yanan double-support campaign. By holding these commemorative activities, it is bound to set off an upsurge of mass double-support activities and promote the further development of double-support work and further consolidate and develop the new situation in the great unity of the army, the government and the people. On this happy occasion of unity among the army, the government and the people, I, on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the PLA, wish to extend my heartfelt respects to leading party and state comrades and to comrades of local leading party and government bodies at various levels; and to extend my warm greetings and cordial regards to the people of all nationalities throughout the country, to the families of martyrs and servicemen, to disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers as well as to those who have been transferred to civilian work from active duty and to the people's armed police force and the militiamen. [applause]

Supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of martyrs and servicemen and supporting the government and cherishing the people are a fine tradition fostered by Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation for our army and people. The government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region and the rear corps of the 8th Route Army launched the double-support campaign month around the 1943 spring festival. This campaign deeply reflects the purpose and nature of the people's army and the principles for army building as well as the new type of relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The double-support campaign has a history of 40 years, during which the campaign has been persistently conducted throughout the country since it was started in Yanan. This is a glorious history of the army cherishing the people, the latter supporting the former and of the army, the government and the people fighting in unity.

During the war years our army, braving untold dangers, liberated and protected the people and served them wholeheartedly. The masses of people cherished their own army as they did their own eyes and did everything possible to support the army spiritually and materially. The army and the people shared a common destiny and stood together through thick and thin for their common revolutionary purposes. The army relied on the people and vice versa. The army and the people fought in unity, thus establishing a relationship between them that is as close as fish and water.

During the socialist construction period following nationwide liberation, the army and people of our country have preserved and carried forward the fine tradition of the double-support movement. United as one, the army and the government and the army and the people have shown concern for each other, cherished each other and supported and helped each other. Very close relations have been established between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

However, during the 10 years of internal disorder, the fine tradition of the double-support movement was undermined and the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people was seriously impaired due to the sabotage by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and due to the influence of leftist mistakes. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has led the people throughout the country in setting things right. As a result of the joint efforts made by the party, the government and the people, the fine tradition of the double-support movement has been restored and carried forward.

In recent years, both the army and the local authorities have done a great deal of double-support work, further improving the relations and strengthening the unity between the army and the government and the army and the people. The people's governments at all levels and the broad masses of the people have carried forward the fine tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of army and martyrs inherited from the years of war, and have given all-out support for the construction of PLA units. Young people have been mobilized to vigorously join the army. Some localities have mobilized and organized the militia and masses to participate in fighting and supporting the front. Work has been done in various localities to receive and settle large numbers of cadres who have been transferred from active service and soldiers who have retired. In addition, efforts have been made to ensure the supply of materials required by PLA units, arrange jobs for dependents traveling with the army and solve the problems of their children with regard to education, change of jobs and seeking employment. Work has been improved on giving special care to families of martyrs and army, retired veteran Red Army fighters and revolutionary disabled soldiers. In rural areas, after the institution of the production responsibility system based on output-related contracts, the people's governments at various levels have included the work of giving preferential treatment in the plans for perfecting the rural production responsibility system, thereby further implementing the policy in this regard. All these have played an immense role in consolidating the PLA units, boosting their morale, strengthening the work of modernizing our national defense, raising the fighting capacity of the PLA units and furthering the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

At the same time, our army has carried forward the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and has done what the people's army should do in the fight to defend the motherland and safeguard the four modernizations, in the joint campaign for the army and the government and army and people to build socialist spiritual and socialist material civilizations, in the struggle for emergency rescue at the time of disasters, and in the action to implement the various party and state policies, laws and decrees.

Our army has thus won praise from the local governments and the masses of people. The steel-like unity, the close affection, and the mutual support between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people, in the years of war, of which we have all been cherishing the memory, have reappeared in a new form before us.

Comrades! The year 1983 is the first year for us to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It is also the first year for us to carry out the new constitution and work for the long-term orderliness and stability in our country. All comrades throughout the country, from the top down, hope that new developments will be made in the new year. Commanders and fighters throughout the army should further emancipate their minds, heighten spirits and improve all aspects of our army's work so as to win new glory for our great cause and to make fresh contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The entire army should continue to profoundly study and implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and to unify its thinking and action on the basis of the program, principles and policies laid down by the 12th party congress and of the new constitution. It should conscientiously and resolutely maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee. It should make vigorous efforts to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and to train large numbers of commanders and fighters to be disciplined revolutionary soldiers with ideals, morality and culture who have the combat skill to defend the motherland as well as the technical ability to build socialism. These qualified personnel will be welcomed by both the army and the localities. Then our army will not only be a great wall guarding the motherland but also an important force in building a socialist material and a socialist spiritual civilization.

It is necessary to carry out extensive education on supporting the government and cherishing the people in order to enable all army comrades to really understand this. In the war years, double-support activities promoted the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, ensure the smooth development of socialist modernization and safeguard the security of the great motherland. We should further correct our basic attitude toward the government and the masses of people, always respect the government, ardently love the people and serve them wholeheartedly.

The army should make concerted efforts together with the people to build a socialist spiritual civilization. Under the unified leadership of local party committees and governments, PLA units should do everything possible to help local people build civilized villages, towns, neighborhoods, schools and units. In so doing, armymen should modestly learn from the masses of people and learn from their advanced ideas, experiences and deeds in undertaking the four modernizations as well as from their knowledge of construction. Through the concerted efforts of the army and the people to build a socialist spiritual civilization, we should promote material construction, bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct, promote the development of production, further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and establish and develop a new type of army-government and army-people relationship embodying socialist spiritual civilization.

The army should continue to participate in socialist construction and give vigorous support to localities in planting trees, beautifying the environment, building and repairing bridges and roads, dealing with emergencies, combating natural disasters and doing other work for the public good. It should make more vigorous efforts to provide localities with technical guidance for construction and to support their projects under construction.

In the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's circular on some questions concerning the current rural economic policy, the PLA units stationed in the rural areas should spread propaganda among the masses and help them to improve the production responsibility system, practice scientific farming and develop a diversified economy.

We should contribute to achieving the objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. We should exemplarily implement the policies, laws and decrees of the party and the state. The new constitution has been promulgated for implementation. It is the fundamental law of our country and the new general charter for running the country and bringing stability to it. All the commanders and fighters of the army must conscientiously study, vigorously publicize, resolutely uphold and earnestly abide by the new constitution. They must strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. They must conscientiously implement the nationality policy and respect the customs and habits of minority nationalities. They must strictly implement the pledge to support the government and cherish the people. Every commander and fighter must have a strict sense of organization and discipline and a revolutionary style of work.

In the new year, the entire army, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, should carry forward the fine tradition of the Yanan double-support campaign, do a better job in supporting the government and cherishing the people, unite more closely with the people throughout the country and strive to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and accomplish the various fighting tasks assigned to our army by the 11th party congress.

I wish you comrades good health. [applause]

Jiao Ruoyu's Address

OW251503 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0735 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Speech by Beijing Mayor Jiao Ruoyu at 25 January Beijing rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Yanan movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of soldiers fighting against Japan and to support the government and cherish the people -- live]

[Text] Comrades: The army and people of our capital are gathered in this hall to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the campaign, started in Yanan, to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of anti-Japanese servicemen and to support the government and cherish the people. We are also here to celebrate the Spring Festival. On behalf of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal people's government, I would like to extend my cordial regards and festive greetings to all PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Beijing, to the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and to disabled servicemen and demobilized servicemen in Beijing. [applause]

In 1982, Beijing Municipality, working under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and with the attention and energetic support of various central departments and PLA units stationed in Beijing, seriously implemented the four-point directive issued by the Central Secretariat on the principles of construction of the capital.

It has thus made new achievements in the building of material and spiritual civilizations and further improved the style of the party, the general mood of the people and the public order and security. The people's material and cultural life continues to improve. All fronts are a scene of prosperity.

In the past year, the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, inherited and carried forward the glorious traditions of the people's army and made great achievements in building a revolutionary, modern and regular army. The military quality and political quality of the broad masses of commanders and fighters have been further improved. The PLA units stationed in Beijing have made great contributions in defending the party Central Committee and in supporting the four modernizations of the capital. They have set good examples for the people of the capital to follow in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

According to incomplete statistics, the PLA units in Beijing in 1982 supported the local people with 1.35 million man-days of labor. They harvested 140,000 mu of crops, registered 76,000 motor vehicle trips, transported 4.24 million tons of materials, planted 3.91 million trees and some 390,000 square meters of grass and took part in more than 17,000 missions to deal with emergencies and provide disaster relief. They also provided medical care to 1.27 million people and gave free barber service to some 75,000 people. They have also done a great deal of work in connection with maintaining public order and with militia training.

A large number of model persons who support the government and cherish the people have emerged in the PLA. (Wang Zhimin), an enlisted man of the garrison command, rescued a woman and her two children on the Liulihe railroad bridge from an oncoming train while he was on guard duty at the bridge. He thus prevented a bad accident. Deeds like his have been highly praised by the people of the capital. The families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, disabled servicemen and demobilized servicemen in Beijing have carried forward the glorious traditions of hard struggle. They too have made great achievements on all fronts in the capital. On behalf of the people of Beijing, I now express my heartfelt thanks and high esteem to all PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Beijing, to the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, and to the disabled servicemen and demobilized servicemen in Beijing. [applause]

The year 1983 is the first year to create a new situation in all fields of the modernization drive as put forward by the 12th party congress, the first year in our struggle to prolong the political stability in our country with the implementation of the new constitution, and the first year for Beijing Municipality to implement the four-point instruction of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the principles governing the construction of the capital and advance toward achieving the goal of bringing about (?considerable) changes in 3 years.

In the new year, we should have a new spirit, achieve new successes, make new contributions, and add new luster to the great cause of the motherland's four modernizations.

In accordance with the requests of the party Central Committee, we should energetically carry out activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs; effectively solve the problems that affect the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people; educate the cadres and masses to show concern for and care for the People's Liberation Army; make conscious efforts to defend the PLA's reputation; actively help the armed forces solve problems in preparedness against war, training, performing their duties and daily life; support the armed forces revolutionization, modernization and regularization;

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continue to do a good job in receiving and resettling cadres who are retired, separated from their posts for recuperation or transferred to civilian work and retired or demobilized soldiers; and do a good job in giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers and disabled soldiers. In the rural areas, while establishing the production responsibility system, efforts should be made to ensure that measures for giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers are carried out.

Let us make concerted efforts to further establish and develop a new relationship embodying socialist spiritual civilization between the army and the government and between the army and the people, to create a new situation in the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, to create a new situation in all fields of the socialist modernization of the capital and to build the capital into a first-class city. [applause]

JIEFANGJUN BAO Editorial

OW251339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY urges the army, in an editorial, to further the army-people relationship, a relationship in keeping with the "socialist spiritual civilization."

The paper's 2,000-word editorial is to mark the 40th anniversary of the first campaign in the base areas aimed at strengthening the unity between the communist-led Eighth Route Army and the people.

That campaign, the editorial says, had played an important role in winning the revolutionary war. "Today," it says, "the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people is an important guarantee in fulfilling the great tasks put forward at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China."

The editorial adds that the army-government and army-people relations are an important part in the new social relations now being promoted in China.

The new social relations, the editorial explains, refer to the correct relations among people in socialist society. To be more exact, people should unite and be friendly with each other, help each other and make progress together. The army should promote that kind of relations, it says.

The editorial urges the army to organize activities which would promote the relations with the people and the government around China's traditional holiday -- the Spring Festival which falls on mid-February this year.

Radio Commentary

OW261031 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "Carry Forward the Glorious 'Two Supports' Tradition and Strive To Build the 'Two Civilizations'"]

[Text] The movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers and to support the government and cherish the people, launched in Yanan in 1943, has become a glorious revolutionary tradition of the party, the army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Carrying forward this glorious revolutionary tradition by continuing to develop in-depth activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers and to support the government and cherish the people so as to further strengthen the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people -- this is an important guarantee for us in building a high level of material and spiritual civilization and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to revolutionary martyrs and soldiers and supporting the government and cherishing the people are a constant work. During the Spring Festival, we should do a still better job in the "two supports" work. Local party and government leading organs and locally stationed PLA units can increase mutual understanding and learn from each other by exchanging visits and soliciting each other's opinions.

In the past 2 years, activities have been started in many places for military personnel and civilians to work together in building a socialist spiritual civilization. A large number of villages, neighborhoods and towns have emerged where civility reigns. These activities not only have promoted the building of the spiritual civilization by the localities and PLA units and changed the standards of social conduct, but have strengthened the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Such good things have made soldiers happy and are welcomed by the localities. We should conscientiously and realistically sum up and popularize the experience and continue these activities in a more extensive and effective way. We should more extensively and intensively develop activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers and to support the government and cherish the people, establish and develop a new relationship embodying the socialist spiritual civilization, bring the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people to a new level and work in concert to build our country into a modern, culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON RURAL ENERGY SOURCES

HK260236 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Give Full Scope to the Comprehensive Efficiency of Multiple Energy Sources in the Countryside"]

[Text] At present, the shortage of energy sources in the countryside is rather tense. According to analysis by experts: Based on the lowest estimate, there is a 22 percent shortage in just the energy required for the livelihood of the peasants. For the sake of cooking food and boiling water, the peasants in some places have no alternative but to chop down trees and dig up grass. This has resulted in the excessive felling of trees in forests and the damaging of land vegetation, and soil erosion is becoming more and more serious with each passing day. According to the calculations of departments concerned, in recent years, about 5 billion tons of topsoil have been washed away throughout the country each year, and the loss of fertilizer through erosion is equivalent to the annual output of chemical fertilizer produced in the whole country. Under the condition of the limited supply of such commercial energy sources as coal, petroleum, electricity and natural gas for the countryside, if we do not use other means to properly solve the problem of energy sources for the countryside in the next 5 to 10 years, improving the ecology of agriculture will certainly be impeded and developing agricultural production as well as increasing the income of the peasants will be affected.

Practice in recent years has proven that "suiting measures to local conditions, multiple energy sources supplementing each other, comprehensive utilization and paying attention to practical results" are the correct policy for developing energy sources in the countryside. The countryside is vast and energy sources are not altogether the same. Any kind of energy source will have its limitations. Therefore, the construction of energy sources in the countryside should proceed from the condition of local resources, take one or more energy sources as the key link and supplement it with other means to give full scope to the comprehensive efficiency of multiple energy sources.

Afforestation and grass planting are important links in the construction of rural energy sources at present. In addition to beautifying the environment and supplying timber to the state, tree planting and afforestation should also shoulder the task of supplying firewood. If we can make firewood account for 40 percent of the total amount of fuel used by the peasants in their livelihood, we will be able to use 1/3 less straw, contribute to returning organic matter to the field and also draw a good circle. Marsh gas has comprehensive efficiency in many respects. It not only can be used as a fuel, but also to produce harmless organic fertilizer of high quality. It can also contribute to improving environmental hygiene, reducing diseases and changing prevailing habits and customs, and we must steadily popularize its use. Small hydroelectric power stations play an important role in the electrification of the countryside. We must adhere to the policy of "those who build it manage it, own it and benefit from it" and actively support its development. As for the small coalpits of the communes and production brigades, we should gradually carry out technical transformation, develop comprehensive utilization and improve economic results. Places with relatively abundant solar energy, wind power, terrestrial heat and tidal flows must also take full advantage of these resources. When developing the new energy sources in the countryside we should bear in mind the needs of the rural areas, raise the utilization rate and strengthen economic quality.

We must strengthen the scientific research of various energy sources in the countryside and obtain energy sources from science and technology. At present, there is on the one hand a serious shortage of energy sources in our countryside, but on the other hand there is alarming waste. The old type of stoves in particular have low heating efficiency. They are smoky and harmful to health. Active popularization of a reliable firewood-saving stove that will waste less money and produce tangible fuel-saving results is an important measure welcomed by the masses. Regardless of whether we are discussing fuel fields, marsh gas, small hydroelectric power stations, small coalpits or solar energy, terrestrial heat, wind power or tidal energy, there are still many scientific and technical problems that must be solved. Various scientific organs concerned must break all departmental bounds and properly cooperate in tackling key problems. Popularization work must be actively and cautiously carried out and popularized item by item when conditions are ripe. We must bring up a specialized contingent capable of wholeheartedly serving the people, carry out strict training and implement the economic system of contracted responsibility. At the same time, we must energetically disseminate relevant scientific knowledge so that the broad masses of peasants will master the technical knowledge of energy saving and play a still greater role in production.

PLANS TO STRESS HYDROELECTRIC POWER AFFIRMED

OW252105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- China will stress construction of large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations in the coming 20 years, Li Peng, vice-minister of water resources and electric power, said here today.

Speaking at a national conference on power industry now in progress in Beijing, Li Peng said that this underlines China's general policy on developing power industry, one of the strategic priorities of the country's national economy.

The vice-minister, who is also a specialist on hydroelectric power generation, said that more than 30 large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations will be built in the coming two decades on the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtze River -- China's longest river -- and the Yellow River -- China's second longest -- and on the Hongshui and other rivers. Work has started on seven of these projects including the Gezhouba station on the Yangtze River, with a projected generating capacity of 2,710 megawatts, and the Longyang Gorge station on the Yellow River, with a designed generating capacity of 1,280 megawatts, he added.

In China, a power station with a generating capacity of 250 megawatts or more is classified as "large."

Li Peng said that China has abundant water power resources, but by the end of last year, the country had a total of only 22,000 megawatts of hydropower generating capacity, counting all the stations, and produced some 70 billion kilowatt hours in 1982. This means only 5.5 percent of the available waterpower reserves have been exploited.

"The construction of hydropower projects will help save coal and oil and improve irrigation, inland navigation and flood control as well," he stressed.

Li Peng, 53, said that large thermal power plants using coal as fuel will be constructed with the development of five large open-cast coal mines in Shanxi and Inner Mongolia, which have a combined known coal reserve of some 400 billion tons and account for more than 50 percent of the national total. No thermal power plant using oil as fuel will be built in those mining areas, he said. Large and medium-sized thermal power plants will also be built in other localities where abundant coal reserves exist, he added.

The vice-minister said that the newly built thermal power plants will use high temperature and high pressure, large capacity and high efficiency generating units, adding that "this is an important measure to speed up the growth of power industry and save energy resources."

Li Peng said that nuclear power stations will be built in south China, east China and northeast China which are economically developed areas and yet are short of coal and water power resources and have limited transport capacities. "China has nuclear resources, and has an established nuclear industry which employs a sizeable contingent of technical personnel," he said.

The Chinese Government has decided to build a nuclear power plant with a 300-megawatt generating capacity in east China's Zhejiang Province and a nuclear power plant with a 1,800-megawatt generating capacity (two 900-megawatt pressurised water reactor units) in south China's Guangdong Province.

He said that China will also develop multi-regional power grids and build ultra-high voltage direct current power transmission projects. A decision has been made to build 1,000 kilometers of such transmission lines from central China's Gezhouba hydro-electric power station to Shanghai, China's largest industrial city in east China.

In building power stations, the vice-minister said, China plans to rely mainly on its domestic resources for the equipment needed, but, he added, the nation will also import some advanced equipment and technologies, such as large capacity generating units, and equipment for nuclear power stations.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS LIGHT INDUSTRY TOPS GOAL

HK260225 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] China surpassed its planned target of 7 percent growth in light industrial production last year, according to Yang Bo, minister of light industry.

Yang, 62, who is attending the ministry's national work conference in Beijing, told CHINA DAILY that preliminary figures show the output value of light industry reached 111.2 billion yuan last year, an increase of 7.3 percent over 1981. He attributed this to the reforms that have placed greater emphasis on profits and higher quality and wider variety of goods.

The expected figure for 1983 is 5 percent, the minister said, adding that the target may be surpassed again.

The minister recalled that light industry output has increased by an average 10 percent annually in the last three years. The 1981 increase over 1980 was 14.1 percent.

In spite of this, Yang said, the development of light industry still lags far behind the growing demands of the one billion people. "The sharp contradiction between supply and demand will remain for a long time to come," he said.

This is due partly to the fact that purchasing power exceeds the average annual growth rate and partly to the increasing selectiveness of urban and rural consumers, Yang said.

As a result, he said, some light industrial goods, such as alarm clocks, iridium-point pens, leather products, clothes and some brands of watches and bicycles are overstocked.

"Therefore," the minister said, "production in 1983 will continue to concentrate on improving quality and increasing variety."

To achieve the target, he said, structure of products will be further readjusted, aiming for production of new goods and goods in short supply to meet the different demands of the people, especially the 800 million rural customers.

As an example of the major reforms to be carried out this year, Yang said that "big and medium-sized state-owned enterprises will pay taxes instead of turning over all their profits to the state. This will give them more funds to develop production."

Collectively-run enterprises, which account for nearly half of the total annual light industrial value, will take responsibility for their own profits and losses. The principle of giving higher pay for more and better work will become more widespread in these enterprises, he said.

The minister said the state has provided an additional loan of 200 million yuan for technical renovation in light industry. More advanced technology will be introduced in 1983 to replace outdated equipment.

In 1983, more products will be sent to the rural markets where most light industrial goods sell well, he said.

COMMENTATOR ON 'ALL-ROUND CONTRACT SYSTEM'

HK251142 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "We Must Desist From Undermining the All-Round Contract System"]

[Text] In the countryside at present, the responsibility system in the form of household contracts, which is also called the all-round contract system, has become more and more popular with the peasants. It has become a principal form of the responsibility system in the countryside, which has not only been adopted in economically less developed areas, but has also developed in some affluent areas.

The implementation of the all-round contract system has fundamentally eliminated the previous practices of reckless working in large groups, randomly directing work by cadres and "eating from the same big pot" in the distribution area. The results of peasants' production and operation can now be directly linked to the interests of their households. Both the superiority of a collective and the initiative of an individual can be brought into play. People have summarized the advantages of the all-round contract system into four points: interests are most direct; responsibility is most explicitly specified; the method is most simple and convenient; and the masses are most willing to accept. Therefore, it has a strong appeal for the vast number of peasants from the very beginning. It has gradually become prevalent throughout the country.

In the course of practice, the all-round contract system has been continuously improved and developed, with its contents becoming more substantial, its forms more diverse and its adaptability stronger. For example, it was considered at first that this system was only suited to the areas where production was backward and of the single product type, so that the peasants there might have enough to eat and wear; now, when this system is implemented in the areas like Yixing County, Jiangsu Province, where the economy is comparatively developed and the specialized division of labor is fairly elaborate, it also yields satisfactory results. It was thought that the contract system was not suited to the areas where there was a high level of agricultural mechanization, but after it was adopted in Taoan County, Jilin Province, and in some other places, the areas handled with sowing machines and cultivators have greatly exceeded the targets contained in plans and a rush for farming machines is emerging in many places. In the areas of agricultural capital construction, the building and maintenance of irrigation facilities and the popularization and application of agricultural science and technology, many problems have also been smoothly solved and many affairs have been better handled because of the implementation of the all-round contract system, which has aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants and has explicitly designated their rights, duties and interests.

Previously, some people also feared that the adoption of the all-round contract system would reduce the number of children in school and thus weaken the educational undertakings in the countryside. The emergence of this problem in a few places is only an exceptional and temporary phenomenon. The fact is that since the all-round contract system was adopted, and with the appearance of a surplus labor force and the increase in the peasants' incomes, the peasants have been more eager to study cultural knowledge and technology. Rural educational undertakings in many places have been in a new and flourishing situation.

On the problem of how to approach the all-round contract system, the vast number of cadres have received in recent years a round of profound education in the ideological line. Comrades in most areas do show respect for the experience gained in practice and for the masses' initiative and can enthusiastically lead the masses.

Some comrades, though failing to straighten out their thinking and taking a hesitant or even resistant attitude, have now also gradually realized the superiority of the all-round contract system after being educated by the masses' practice and have changed their attitude from a passive one to an active one. Now, instead of barring the way, they have come to promote the system and their work has also become more active.

However, there are still a small number of cadres who refuse to be convinced of the all-round contract system. They even try to block the way by taking this or that method. Some of them refuse to give peasants the right to choose to adopt the responsibility system by themselves; others give up their leadership and let the masses proceed spontaneously. All this has caused losses to the work. In the recent period, this newspaper successively received some letters from the peasants who angrily complained that local cadres kept them from adopting the all-round contract system. The problem for most of these cadres is only due to their understanding. So long as they can go among the masses and make some serious investigations and studies, and if they can sincerely listen to the voice of the masses, we are sure that they will become conscious and will be able to abandon their prejudice and change their attitude. As for a very small number of people who take a stubborn attitude and disregard the demands of the party and the people, we must seriously criticize them and help them to correct their mistakes. Of course, if the masses do not actually demand the adoption of the all-round contract system, we should not force it. We should always allow the coexistence of diverse forms of the responsibility system.

The development of the current situation has ever more clearly shown that the all-round contract system is developing both extensively and intensively in practice. It has been extended from a few areas to all areas and from farming to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. It has been employed not only in agriculture but also in industry, commerce and service trades; not only in rural villages but also in towns and cities. Its scope is continuously broadened; the number of items involved in it is increasing; and the methods for implementing this system are more and more flexible. This has become the trend of development. Our cadres should further emancipate their minds, keep pace with the development of the new situation, be courageous to practice and explore new ways, and make new contributions to the improvement of the responsibility systems in all trades in the countryside.

HU QIAOMU ON YOUTHS' ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR

HK260921 Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 2

["Talk by Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606]: Youths Must Cultivate a New Attitude Toward Labor"]

[Text] Young people must cultivate a new attitude toward labor. Any kind of labor needing to be done by the motherland is our job. Labor involved in any job is similarly something glorious for youths. You must head for where you are needed by the state. Only then can the state be rejuvenated. Otherwise, given the unavailability of people for work that needs to be done and no work for those waiting at home for employment, how can the state be revitalized? We must foster an ideal: What we want to revitalize is the whole of the Chinese nation and not just one given area. Any area where the motherland needs us is where we should build a career and where we can give full scope to the development of our abilities. What attitude should we adopt toward labor? This is a still more important problem. If the approach toward labor is promoted by different motives and different objectives, our attitude toward discipline and rules of operation in the course of doing labor, our labor attitude, our service attitude, our spirit of study and research, and so forth also find different expressions. In a word, we must see to it that all young people of the country capable of doing labor do so in all trades, all kinds of work and on all fronts where they are needed by the state. Like many models, they must apply themselves to labor unconditionally.

BO YIBO ARTICLE ON IMPROVING STATISTICAL WORK

HK220310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134] written for TONGJI [STATISTICS] monthly:
"Improve Statistical Work To Create a New Situation"]

[Text] Statistical study is an important branch of science and statistical information is the foundation for mapping out a national economic plan. Comrade Zhao Ziyang recently pointed out that if we ignore scientific statistical information, we will not know where to begin to map out an economic plan. These remarks are correct because they reflect the experiences which we have gained in our planning and statistical work over several decades. If we ignore scientific statistical information that correctly reflects economic activities, we will lose our bearings and will not know where to begin to plan our economic construction. Statistical work, which has a full content of ideology and policy, is something indispensable, something we cannot afford to ignore while carrying out our socialist construction. Our country now has entered into a new period of development. The all-round development of socialist modernization requires that our economic work, which includes statistical work be done more and more meticulously. Therefore, statistical work has become more and more important and statistical departments, with all their personnel, have to play an even more important role.

Recently, the CPC Central Committee issued a document concerning organizational reform in provinces, cities and autonomous regions. The document stresses statistical and supervisory departments as among the departments to be strengthened and improved. The spirit of the document indicates that statistical organs at all levels should be vigorously strengthened and should not be debilitated. While strengthening statistical organizations, we should encourage a new work style by seeking truth from facts. We should carry out statistical work more effectively and accurately, raise the level of comprehensive analysis and create a new situation in statistical work in order to meet the needs of the new developments. Because of this, all personnel in the statistical departments should constantly improve their work. I would like to put forward some proposals for reference in this respect.

1. We should reform the statistical system and methods. Our statistical system and method should be perfected in order to meet the needs of national economic development and the reform of the state economic system. First, it is necessary to establish more promptly a complete statistical index system which can reflect the increasing growth of the national economy in the process of reform. It should reflect the growth trend and economic results. The principal requirement for the present economic construction and the important principle for working out plans are to raise economic results. The statistical tables should reflect quantity and results. At present, we pay little attention to the latter. For example, a plant may have fulfilled or surpassed the production quota set by the state, but the products are overstocked because the quality is poor and the price is high, or its goods are in excessive supply. Such a case reflects ineffectiveness, and this should be improved. Second, we should vigorously improve agricultural statistical work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a great change has taken place in the rural economy which is related to 800 million peasants and the people of the country, after the implementation of the production responsibility systems. We should realize that some old statistical methods no longer can meet the requirements of the new situation. We should tightly grasp study and adopt new methods so that statistical work can catch up with the situation. Certainly we should also pay attention to the changes which have taken place in other departments in order to duly improve statistical work in these aspects. Finally, we should study and apply comprehensive methods of investigation. We should gather statistical information some of which should be worked out in statistical tables, in an all-round way.

As regards various daily economic activities, investigations should be carried out by random sampling or through typical and key cases. We should do more and better in these aspects in order to improve and make progress.

2. We should strengthen comprehensive analysis and research. We should analyze and study all the statistical data which has been gathered by the statistical departments in order to find new situations and issues. We should also assist planning organs and other departments to prepare a proven economic forecast which serves as a guide in practice. We should do our utmost to make an all-round analysis based on statistical data concerning matters of overall importance, such as the relations between the quadrupling of output value and the raising of economic results, the relations between the scale of fixed assets investment and national strength, the proportional relations between agriculture and light industry and heavy industry, and the proportional relations between key projects of fixed assets investment and technical transformation, the proportional relations between the accumulation of national revenue and consumption, as well as the proportional relations of distribution between the state, collective and individual. Such information serves as an indispensable foundation upon which the leading organs can make decisions.

3. We should reflect economic information more promptly. We have failed to pay full attention to this work for a long time. A statistical department is an important organ of economic information. It should have overall figures and reflect economic trends more promptly. In order to work out accurate statistical tables, statistical workers should venture out of the office to grassroots units and immerse themselves among the masses and practice, make investigations and research, and find new situations and issues in order to provide leading organs at all levels with accurate economic information and bring its role into full play.

4. We should adhere to seeking truth from facts and improve professional work. Statistical workers should attain a higher political and ideological level, proceed from and base everything on reality. Under all circumstances they should maintain objectivity in statistics and reflect the true essence of objective and accurate statistics, the former should naturally be subordinated to the latter, not vice versa. To do things better we should uphold party spirit, stress scientific information and avoid being prone to boasting and exaggeration. We should strive to acquire theoretical and economic and statistical professional knowledge and be able to apply computer technology. To work more effectively and creatively, all cadres engaged in statistical work should constantly arm their minds with scientific knowledge.

The year 1983 has come. I hope that all statistical workers will carry forward their achievements, overcome difficulties, take new steps and make more contributions in the first year of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

YUAN BAOHUA ON ROLE OF LARGE ENTERPRISES

HK260608 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Yuan Baohua Points Out at Forum on Learning From and Studying Shoudu Steel Plant's Experiences in Large Enterprises That Large Enterprises Must Make Still Greater Contributions to Quadruplication"]

[Text] On 11 January Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission and head of the national team for leading enterprise consolidation, emphatically pointed out at a forum of large enterprises on learning from and studying Shoudu steel plant's experiences that during the past 30 and more years, our country had already established more than 380,000 industrial enterprises and had formed an independent and relatively integrated industrial system with large enterprises as its backbone. During the new historical period, the large enterprises are not only able, but also obliged, to make greater contributions to the creation of the new situation and the quadruplication.

He raised the following three goals and requirements:

1. Concerning technical progress, we should catch up with the international advanced level. The large enterprises should adopt an active and conscientious attitude, introduce in a planned and systematic manner new techniques, equipment, technology and materials and develop new products. In 5, 10 or 15 years, we should apply in a widespread manner in our big enterprises the advanced technology which was already popular in the economically developed countries during the late 1970's and early 1980's and which can be appropriately assimilated by our country. Thus we will achieve the modernization of our production technology.
2. We should greatly raise the level of leadership and management skills in our enterprises and achieve the scientific modernization of our administration and management. Concerning raising leadership skills, we should conscientiously implement and carry out the basic principles on enterprise leadership and the concrete requirements of the three "regulations" and establish a leadership system in our enterprises that is both democratic and centralized. We should clearly define the responsibility of our factories' CPC committees, directors, and workers and staff congresses, and establish a complete set of mutually-coordinated work systems and regulations. We should set up a small and powerful production, administration and management system that flexibly directs production and is very sensitive to information. Concerning improving management skills, we should soundly strengthen the work of laying a foundation. We should establish and perfect all the regulations and systems one by one, including those related to information and data management (such as the management of the source documents, measuring and testing, statistics and analysis), budget management (including labor budgets, overhead budget and fund budgets, etc) and various technical criteria, regulations and norms. We should adopt scientific methods and means to satisfactorily carry out all-round planned management, quality control and financial accounting.
3. We should raise our economic results in a relatively great manner. We should raise the quality of our products to the international standard and catch up with and surpass the domestic and foreign advanced level of energy and major raw material consumption. Our products should have a competitive edge in both domestic and international markets in terms of their variety, quality and cost. All enterprises should set new records in their output value, profit ratios, ratios of profit to sales and ratios of profits to capital employed. They should also increase, year by year, the profits and taxes that they hand over to the state and accumulate more funds for the state. In short, they should make efforts to achieve fine quality, low consumption, high marketability and great profits and strive to make prominent contributions.

STATE FARMS REPORT GOOD HARVEST IN 1982

OW242204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- XINHUA correspondent Zhang Zongping reports: The state farm and land reclamation system in China achieved a all-round good harvest of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, tea, rubber and so forth in 1982. Its total grain output was 13.16 billion jin, an 8.2 percent increase over 1981; and total value of industrial and agricultural output was over 10.79 billion yuan, an 11 percent increase over 1981. Now, the state farms and land reclamation units in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are making a profit. Their profits totalled 750 million yuan in 1982, an all-time high.

In the past year, the state farms and land reclamation units throughout the country further emancipated their thinking and promoted various forms of production responsibility system such as contracting specialized jobs, floating wages, setting output quotas for each worker, basing payment on output and the all-round contract system. Thus the "iron rice bowl" was broken, and some farms which had long been operating at a loss began to show a profit. For example, the state farms in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region all adopted the production responsibility system under which payments are based on output; 85 percent of the production teams of the state farms in Jiangsu Province established the responsibility system under which remuneration is linked to output on an individual basis; and all these farms increased income and profit.

While developing grain production, the state farms and land reclamation units throughout the country have expanded diversified undertakings and processing of farm and sideline products, set up commercial enterprises, and combined agricultural, industrial and commercial operations, making initial changes to the situation in which state farms are engaged in one-crop farming. They have achieved better economic results year after year. In the 4 years between 1979 and 1982, the industrial output value of the state-farm and land-reclamation system showed an average annual increase of 6.9 percent, with agricultural output value increasing by 5.8 percent and total industrial and agricultural output value by 6.3 percent.

JINGJI RIBAO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL FIGURES

HK220232 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0219 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to JINGJI RIBAO, quoting the State Statistical Bureau: Total value of China's agricultural output last year was about 250 billion yuan, a rise of about 7 percent over 1981. Record output was achieved in major agricultural products such as grain, cotton and oil.

According to initial statistics, total grain output was about 688.6 billion jin, a rise of 38.6 billion jin over 1981; cotton output was 67.39 million dan, an increase of 8.05 million dan; and total oil putput was 224.12 million dan, an increase of 20 million dan. Output of other items such as sugar, cured tobacco, tea and silk cocoons also rose.

TIANJIN: CHEN WEIDA'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Attends Party Member Rally

SK250835 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held a rally of party members and cadres to relay the guidelines of the important report entitled: "Some Issues Concerning the Four Modernizations and Reforms," delivered by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, at the recent national conference on the ideological and political work of staff and workers. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, made arrangements for studying and implementing the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report. Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee and the municipal people's government as well as party members and cadres of various departments, committees, offices, various prefectures, counties and grassroots units, totaling 5,000 persons. The rally was presided over by Zhang Zaiwang, permanent secretary of the municipal CPC committee. Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, relayed the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Weida, expressed full support for Comrade Hu Yaobang's report on behalf of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPC committee. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report that to carry out the four modernizations, it is necessary to make a series of reforms and that these reforms must be carried out along with progress in the four modernization construction. This important guiding ideology absolutely accords with the actual situation in Tianjin Municipality and the desire of the broad masses of people.

Comrade Chen Weida pointed out: To study and implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report, we must first solve the problems of ideology and understanding. We must emancipate thinking and be brave in putting things into practice. By no means should we stand still and refuse to make progress, regard things as unalterable and be trammelled by conventions and old practices and lack courage to bring in new ideas. We must blaze new trails and resolutely carry out reforms that are beneficial to making the state prosperous, building the four modernizations and benefiting the people. In short, we must be resolute in carrying out reforms despite all kinds of obstructions. Otherwise, it will be impossible for us to make progress and to achieve the four modernizations.

Comrade Chen Weida called on all departments and units to seek unity in thinking, set forth opinions on implementing the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and map out plans in line with the actual situation in each specific unit and locality so as to ensure that the reforms will be carried out in a resolute and step-by-step manner. He said: Reforms are complicated tasks that cannot be completed in a short time. Therefore, party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership, share the work and responsibility and see to it that there will be no contradictions between reforms and production so as to enable reforms to promote production.

Comrade Chen Weida pointed out: In the course of studying and implementing the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report, leaders at all levels must also rectify their workstyle, reduce the number of unnecessary activities, concentrate greater efforts on conducting investigations and research and go into the midst of the masses to sum up experience. We must do less paper work and free ourselves from red tape. We must hold fewer meetings, implement face-to-face leadership and raise work efficiency.

Comrade Chen Weida pointed out at the end of his speech: To create a new situation in 1983, we must foster the ideology of reform in the whole party. We will achieve greater and new improvements in our work if we act in line with the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report. We must rely on the working class and the broad masses of intellectuals and all patriotic personages and mobilize them to plunge into the mighty torrent of the reform.

Leading comrades including Huang Zhigang, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Liu Gang, We Zhen, Chen Bing, Wang Enhui, (Han Shaowen), Yang Hujie, Bai Hua and Zhao Jun attended the rally.

Attends Foreign Trade Conference

SK240443 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The municipal foreign trade work conference sponsored by the municipal CPC committee and government came to a successful end yesterday. Attending the conference were some 340 persons including responsible persons of pertinent municipal departments, committees and offices and of the municipal trade union council, the CYL committee and the women's federation as well as responsible persons of various district and county level industrial and foreign trade companies. Municipal party and government responsible comrades including Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, Li Ruihuan, mayor, and Li Zhongyuan, deputy mayor, attended and spoke at the conference.

The main tasks of this conference were to relay the guidelines of the national conferences on foreign trade and on contracting out projects to foreign countries, and to study and discuss ways to create a new situation in foreign trade work in Tianjin Municipality.

The conference also studied and formulated specific measures and issued stipulations for making full use of foreign funds to import technology, making use of foreign technology to process products for export, expanding exports and improving the relations between industrial and business units in Tianjin Municipality.

Receives Model Tourist Workers

SK210534 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, Tianjin's representatives to the national commendation rally for collectives and workers distinguished in the tourist trade returned home on 15 January. On the afternoon of 18 January, the Tianjin Tourism Bureau held a forum of these representatives to speak glowingly of their achievements and experiences. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, and Zhang Zaiwang, permanent secretary of the municipal CPC committee, received all the representatives at the Tianjin guest house.

Chen Weida urged the representatives to be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and conscientiously learn from the advanced experiences of other localities. Veteran comrades should make efforts to pass on their good experiences and good workstyle to the young generation. The young people should devote themselves to the study and endeavor to gain professional proficiency so as to promote the tourist trade. Zhang Zaiwang gave rewards to the representatives, saying: You obtain experiences in Beijing, do pioneering work in Tianjin and win honor for our motherland and for Tianjin.

SHANXI HOLDS MEETING ON MILITIA WORK 16-20 JAN

Huo Shilian Attends

HK170534 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Summary] A Shanxi provincial meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and individuals in militia work opened in Taiyuan on 16 January. The opening ceremony was attended by Huo Shilian, Kang Lin, Luo Guibo, (Dai Lifu), Geng Shuming, Li Bude, (Zhou Lin), Wang Tingdong, Zhao Yuqing, Wu Guangtang, Hu Xiaoqin, Zhang Tianyi, Wang Xiujin, Jia Yunbiao, Zhang Jianmin, Pan Ruizeng and other responsible comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the Mobilization Department of the PLA General Staff Department, the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Political Department, Beijing Military Region, Shanxi Military District, PLA units stationed in Shanxi, and mass organizations. (Li Zhigao), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, presided. (Dai Lifu), deputy director of the Political Department of Beijing Military Region, read out a message of greetings.

Shanxi PLA Commander Reports

HK200408 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Summary] Shanxi Military District Commander Geng Shuming delivered a report to the provincial meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and individuals in militia work on 19 January. The report was entitled: Guided by the 12th party congress spirit, strive to create a new situation in all fields of militia work in the province.

He said: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Shanxi Military District CPC Committee has made a decision on concentrating its main effort on building the militia and the people's armed forces departments. It has held an on-the-spot meeting at Yanbei to popularize the experiences of Yanbei military subdistrict in concentrating its main effort on militia work. It has also held a meeting of first political commissars and a symposium on political education for the militia. As a result of this work, very great changes have taken place in the militia work situation in the province, and very good achievements have been scored.

"We have completed the readjustment of the militia organizations throughout the province. We have conducted education for the militia in the party's line, principles and policies, in the nature and tasks of the militia, and in the situation and preparedness against war." The militia has also done well in unfolding the drive to build spiritual civilization. Political education and militia training have improved, and the management of arms and equipment has been strengthened.

Geng Shuming pointed out: "Modernization includes the modernization of national defense, and the militia are an important part of the national defense force. With militia building done well, the modernization of national defense is speeded up and modernization is stimulated. The militia are a main force in economic construction. In particular they can play a shock role in rescue work and in dangerous situations."

Geng Shuming stressed: "China's modernization is being carried out at a time when there is great turbulence in the world and China's security is gravely threatened. The flames of war have never died down since World War II. The two hegemonists, the Soviet Union and the United States, have gone on recklessly expanding their armaments and preparing for war, and the danger of a new world war still exists. We must have a sober understanding of this situation, firmly establish the concept of preparedness against war, and be always ready to deal with enemies who dare to invade. The moment war breaks out, we must, as before, rely on people's war to smash enemy aggression. And the militia are the foundation of people's war and have an important strategic position.

"Shanxi is the flank protective screen of the capital. Its heavy industry, especially its energy output, occupy an important position in the whole country. Only by doing militia work in a sound way and making preparations to oppose a war of aggression can we gain a peaceful environment for a relatively long time for accomplishing our socialist modernization and our vast goal of quadruplication."

Comrade Geng Shuming said: "We must carry out the following work in order to fulfill the militia tasks from now until 1985: 1) Consolidate the fruits of readjustment of the militia organizations and further strengthen these organizations; 2) promote political education and enhance the ideological awareness of the militia; 3) promote military training, so as to build up large up-to-standard troop resources for wartime; 4) strengthen management of the militia's weapons and equipment and ensure the needs of training and preparedness against war; 5) launch the militia to contribute to the strategic goal of quadruplication; 6) bring into full play the backbone role of the militia in building spiritual civilization."

Comrade Geng Shuming particularly stressed in the final part of his report: "To create a new situation in militia work, we must maintain ideological and political unity with the Central Committee. We must continue to devote our main effort to putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, and work hard to grasp grassroots building and conduct investigation and study." It is necessary to strengthen the guidance of the local party committees over militia work.

Meeting Ends

HK220343 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Summary] The Shanxi provincial representative meeting of progressive collectives and individuals in militia work concluded in Taiyuan on 20 January. A ceremony was held to present awards and citations to outstanding collectives and individuals. (Liu Shuchun), director of the Political Department of Shanxi Military District, presided at this ceremony. (Su Guozhu), deputy political commissar of the military district, presided at the closing ceremony. Commander Geng Shuming read out an order citing the meritorious deeds of progressive collectives and individuals and on commending them.

Provincial CPC committee First Secretary and Shanxi Military District First Political Commissar Huo Shilian spoke at the ceremony. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Vice Governor Wu Guangtang made the closing speech.

SHANXI RIBAO Editorial

HK220404 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Report on 21 January SHANXI RIBAO Editorial: "With a Militant Posture, Create a New Situation in Militia Work"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: The provincial representative meeting of progressive collectives and individuals in militia work has concluded victoriously. This was a grand assembly of heroes on the province's people's armed forces front and an oath-taking gathering for mobilizing the militiamen and people's armed forces cadres throughout the province to create a new situation in militia work.

Comrade Hu Yaobang explicitly pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress that we must continue to strengthen militia building. Continuing to strengthen militia building is the requirement of building the two civilizations and of consolidating national defense and opposing external aggression.

It is a glorious and arduous task facing us. However, certain comrades always feel that the future main task is modernization and that, with the land at peace, militia work is unnecessary. This is obviously wrong. As we know, modernization includes the modernization of national defense, and the militia represent an important component part of the national defense force. With militia building done well, we can speed up the progress of modernization. Militiamen are all young and strong and a main force in economic construction. With militia work done well, the building of modernization can be promoted.

We must all the more realize that the world today is certainly not a peaceful oasis. The flames of war are rising everywhere. China's modernization is being carried out under serious external threats. In particular, Shanxi Province is located on the northern line and is the flank defensive screen of the capital. It is also a national energy, heavy and chemical industry base. Its strategic position is extremely important. Hence we must understand and pay attention to militia work from the plane of strategy, and make preparations for opposing a war of aggression.

The editorial points out: This year is the first year in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Creating a new situation in militia work in the new year is a heavy task assigned us by the party and people. The militiamen and people's armed forces cadres must take a militant posture and make new contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of militia work. Guided by the 12th party congress spirit, we must seriously implement the series of principles and policies of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of militia work, consolidate and develop the fruits of readjustment of the militia organizations, put the militia organizations on a still sounder basis, and gradually set up a reserve service system. We must continue to run joint schools well to conduct various types of political education and spiritual civilization activities for the militia, and strive to enhance the ideological awareness of the militia. We must strengthen the military training of the reserve service personnel among the militia and, improve training conditions and quality, so as to build large resources of up-to-standard troops for wartime. We must continue to strengthen the management of militia weapons and equipment, strictly implement safety measures, and strictly prevent accidents, so as to guarantee the needs of training and preparedness against war.

NEI MONGGOL: LI DESHENG AT MEETING FOR PLA

SK210406 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Ju Ud League CPC Committee and administrative office and locally stationed PLA units jointly held a report meeting on supporting the government, cherishing the people, supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of martyrs and army men to mark the 40th anniversary of the double-support campaign.

Li Desheng, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and commander of the Shenyang Military Region, who is on an inspection tour of PLA units stationed in Ju Ud League, gave instructions at the meeting on 19 January.

The report meeting summarized and exchanged experiences, commended 17 advanced units and individuals and adopted a double-support pledge.

In his speech, Comrade Li Desheng fully affirmed the achievements of the army men and civilians in the league in carrying out the double-support work and the excellent situation that has emerged since the third plenary session. He called on party and government leadership, people of all nationalities and locally stationed army men in the league to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people by building the two civilizations together, by learning from and respecting each other, and by properly solving the new problems that crop up in the new situation.

Comrade Li Desheng said it is hoped that the glorious tradition of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to families of martyrs and army men, supporting the government and cherishing the people, will be further carried forward and a new type of relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people that reflects socialist spiritual civilization will be developed in the new year.

NEI MONGGOL MARKS SUPPORT-THE-ARMY ANNIVERSARY

SK211204 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On 19 January, over 1,300 army men and civilians in Hohhot City attended a ceremonious rally to mark the 40th anniversary of the campaign to support the army, give preferential treatment to the families of the soldiers fighting the Japanese and support the government and cherish the people, which was initiated in Yanan.

Leading comrades of the regional party, government, PLA and CPPCC Committee including Bu He, (Liu Guiqian), Wang Yilun, Kui Bi, Jao Xiusan, Cai Ying and (Liu Yili) attended the rally. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and acting chairman of the regional people's government, spoke.

On behalf of the regional and city CPC committees, the congress standing committees and people's governments, he extended congratulations and warm greetings to all the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in our region, armed people's police [wuzhuang minjing], fire fighters, families of martyrs and army men, retired veterans of the red army, and disabled and demobilized army men as well as those transferred to civilian work.

Comrade Bu He said: During the period around the Spring Festival 40 years ago, the war of resistance against Japan was at a turning point. The Sahnisi-Gansu-Ningxia district government, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, issued a call for carrying out support-the-army month activities. The Political Department of the Rear Regiment of the Eighth Route Army also issued instructions on carrying out support-the-army and cherish-the-people month activities, thus whipping up an upsurge of the double-support campaign, promoting the grand unity of the party, the government, the people and the army and ensuring the success of the struggle against the enemy and the development of large-scale production.

Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District, said at the rally: The people's army and the people are as close as fish and water. To achieve the great cause of the four modernizations, we must inherit and carry forward the double-support tradition and turn it into a tremendous motive force propelling the party, government, people and army to advance bravely in the new historical period.

Comrade Cai Ying said: In the new year we must justify the great trust placed in us by the party and people by continuously implementing the guidelines of the 12th national party congress and earnestly carrying out education on the nature and purpose of our army. Further efforts should be made to carry out the party's principles and policies and make new contributions in promoting the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, implementing the important instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee on work in Nei Monggol, and assisting in industrial, agricultural and livestock production and economic construction.

Also attending the rally were leading comrades of the regional and Hohhot City party, government, army and CPPCC organizations including Liy Chang, Qi Junshan, Se-Yin-Ba-Ya-Er, (Li Zhanhe), (Qi Da), (Vao-Yin-Zha-Bu), (Li Yongfen), (Yang Yiqin), (Cao Jinan), (Li Dapint), (Yang Lingde), Na-Qin-Shuang-He-Er, Wang Jiangong, Liang Yiming, (Dong Yimin), (Ren Zhian), (Liang Xhichuan), (Li Feng), (Cai Linxia), and Li Wenjing, president of the regional higher people's court Han Shijin, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate; also attended.

NEI MONGGOL CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARIES MEET

Zhou Hui Presides

SK220500 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees ceremoniously opened in Hohhot on the morning of 21 January. This meeting has great significance. Its central tasks are: Discussing ways to penetratingly implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress; examining and summing up the work done since the 1982 meeting of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees; making arrangements for the 1983 work; and making a good start for creating new situations in all fields of work.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the 21 January meeting. Bu He, deputy secretary, made an important speech. His speech is divided into four parts: 1) The current situation of Nei Monggol; 2) strategic tasks for achieving the quadruple objective; 3) major tasks for 1983; and 4) further improving and strengthening party's leadership.

Comrade Bu He said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, thanks to the implementation of the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, our region's political and economic situations have always been good and become better year by year. In the past year, we implemented the important instructions of the party Central Committee on the work of Nei Monggol and followed the speeches made by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection tour of Nei Monggol. This made Nei Monggol's current situation become even better. Now is one of the best periods in Nei Monggol's history. Party workstyle, social mood and public order have turned for the better and the economic situation has been better than expected.

In speaking of the strategic tasks for achieving the quadruple objective, Comrade Bu He said: In line with the conditions of Nei Monggol, it is completely possible for us to achieve the quadruple objective and this objective may even be overfulfilled. He said: To quadruple, we must proceed from reality. Some things should be quadrupled, some octupled and some doubled. Subjectivism and arbitrary uniformity should never be allowed.

Comrade Bu He said: In accordance with the arrangements of the party Central Committee and in line with the reality of the region, the 1983 tasks can mainly be divided into two fields: One is the economic work, including educational and scientific and technological work; the other is the reform of party and government organizations. All other items of work should be centered on these two fields. To achieve success in fulfilling the 1983 tasks, we should continue to study the guidelines of the 12th party congress in an extensive and penetrating manner, adhere to and carry forward the fine workstyle of integrating theory with practice, conscientiously eliminate the leftist influences, further emancipate our minds, relax policy restrictions and enliven the economy. We should also adopt a positive attitude to carry out economic transformations. We should achieve success in reforming the party and government organizations and select and promote to leading posts those intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity, who are in the prime of life and who have great prospects for training, so as to give full play to their role.

Comrade Bu He said: further strengthening and improving the party's leadership is a basic guarantee for implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CPC committees at all levels, CPC committees at or above the banner and county levels in particular, should conscientiously implement the line, principles and policies of the party, maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee, pay attention to the party's ideological and organizational building and overcome the defect of failure to separate party work from government work.

Attending the meeting were principal responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee Standing Committee, the people's congress Standing Committee, the people's government, the CPPCC Committee and the Nei Monggol Military District; principal responsible comrades of party and government organizations in various leagues, cities, banners and counties; and major responsible persons of various departments, commissions, offices, bureaus and sections and of some plants, mines, enterprises, universities and colleges in the region. The meeting attendance totaled 600 people. Some specialists, professors and scientific research workers also attended the meeting upon invitation.

Bu He Addresses Meeting

SK240235 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] In his speech to the regional meeting of secretaries of the banner and county CPC committee, Comrade Bu He stressed:

The study of the guidelines of the 12th party congress is a task of prime importance this year. To deepen the study of the guidelines of the documents of the 12th party congress, we must further adhere to and carry forward the good study method of integrating theory with practice. This is a major criterion for judging whether we have done a good job in the regard.

Comrade Bu He said: in order to have a clear and thorough understanding of the congress guidelines, we must further study the guidelines of the documents of the 12th party congress.

He said: we must combine the study of the guidelines of the 12th party congress with the lessons of previous experience. Since the third plenum, the party Central Committee has accomplished the tasks of setting right practical work in some fields. Some operational departments have failed to sum up experiences systematically or free their minds of misgivings. All fronts and operational departments have fulfilled the task of setting right their practical work in varying degrees. Some did good jobs in setting right their practical work and some lagged behind.

The industrial and communications, financial and trade, cultural and educational, public security and scientific departments and other trades and professions should sum up experiences and draw lessons from experiences in line with their practical work.

He said: The study of the guidelines of the 12th party congress documents should be carried out in connection with reforms. At present, big reforms lie ahead of us. Only when a series of reforms have been carried out can socialist modernization be speeded up. The study of the congress documents should be based on reforms. Efforts should be made to promote reforms.

He said: we should study the guidelines of the 12th party congress documents in connection with investigations. Only by conducting thorough investigations can we gain a thorough understanding of the law of socialism. Efforts should be made to fight against subjectivism, dogmatism and egalitarianism.

He stressed: The study of the guidelines of the 12th party congress documents should be carried out in line with the heightening of morale. Our current tasks require us to foster a persistent, fighting, brave, pioneer and creative spirit.

Our region has many favorable conditions and great potential. So long as we work together, the tasks will be accomplished with perfect assurance.

Comrade Bu He stressed: efforts should be made to further emancipate our minds, relax policies and enliven the economy. A decision should be made to reform policies which hinder the development of the economy.

Comrade Bu He said: Since the third plenum, the region has generally implemented the guidelines of the directives of the party Central Committee. Better achievements have been made especially in agriculture and animal husbandry. However we cannot over-estimate our achievements. At present, we have some existing problems in some aspects. Especially, some people are ideologically war weary and consciously and subconsciously want to follow the beaten path. This clearly shows the objective reality that we need to further emancipate our minds.

Efforts should be made to further consolidate and improve the rural production responsibility system. Some areas should make efforts to implement the production responsibility system.

Although pastoral areas have universally been implementing the production responsibility system, some still follow the old methods of the period before the Cultural Revolution and herdsmen are not satisfied with them.

At all costs, we should readjust the pastoral production responsibility system this year. Particularly, the ownership and the responsibility system of pastureland in pastoral areas should be decisively defined as quickly as possible and some relevant problems should be tackled within this year.

In line with our pilot experiences, the outskirts of urban areas should implement the vegetable production responsibility system. This year we will comprehensively expand the experiences of the outskirts of urban areas in implementing the vegetable production responsibility system.

Comrade Bu He said: The industrial and communications, and financial and trade enterprises must center the economic responsibility system on contracts. As to the implementation of the responsibility system, what to contract and how to contract should be decided in the light of various levels of professions and economic management. The contracting responsibility system may start with a rough plan and then be worked out in detail.

Generally speaking, it is necessary to set targets for output value, output, output quality cost, profits and safety production.

The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has fixed over 30,000 targets and all the targets are carried out in line with rights, responsibilities and benefits. We should take the company as an example.

The Baotou Iron and Steel Company and other big enterprises in our region should set high goals and lofty aspirations to strive for attaining the levels of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company.

All small enterprises with a payroll of 30-50 people and whose annual profits and losses do not surpass 30,000 yuan may be contracted to staff members and workers. They may practice the methods of independent accounting, assuming sole responsibility for their own profits and losses and paying taxes to the state.

He urged that efforts be made to make breakthrough and achievements in this regard.

In his speech to the regional meeting of secretaries of the banner and county CPC committees, Comrade Bu He said: The restructuring of the economic system is an important guarantee for comprehensively developing the economy and for improving economic results.

We must adopt an enthusiastic step to speed up the restructuring of the economic system. In accordance with the directives of the central authority, localities should enthusiastically engage in the restructuring work if they have the capability.

Comrade Bu He said: Firm attention should be paid to the restructuring of the commercial system. Only by breaking the monopoly operation and bureaucratic style of work and by enlivening the fields of circulations can the people be satisfied with their material and cultural lives and can we make contributions to socialist modernization.

We should start drawing up plans to conduct the restructuring of industrial system on a trial basis. In line with the guidelines of the central authority, we should concentrate the restructuring work on major cities and certain trades.

Enterprises in which conditions permit may be put under the administration of major cities in a step-by-step manner. Major cities may set up various forms of specialized companies that include administrative organizations under the management of enterprises.

The new constitution has stipulated regulations on restructuring the forestry system. Forestry departments should implement a management system to separate townships from communes.

Comrade Bu He stressed: The procedures and situation of the restructuring of the economic system are numerous and complicated.

We should adopt a prudent policy to solve various problems that hinder the development of the economy in an enthusiastic and step-by-step manner. Efforts should be made to put all things in order and to give our lead in the development of the economy.

With regard to the reform of the party and government organizations, Comrade Bu He said:

The reform of the party and government organizations is a precursor of the restructuring of the economic system, a basic measure for overcoming bureaucracy and improving economic results and one of the focal points of work in 1983.

He said: The key to reforming the party and government organizations centers on readjusting and providing leading bodies at all levels centers on selecting and promoting young and middle-aged cadres centers on promoting young intellectuals with boundless prospects, who possess both political and professional integrity to leading posts in order to bring their roles into full play.

He said: Intellectuals made great contributions and brought their functions into full play in the period of the democratic revolution and socialist revolution of China.

In the current work on the development of the economy, science and technology, we should pay great attention to the position and roles of intellectuals.

At least one-third of the cadres of leading bodies of party committees at all levels should have an educational level of senior high school or higher. And every second cadre of leading bodies of party committees in large and medium-sized cities should have an educational level of senior high school and higher.

Party committees at all levels should show solicitude for intellectuals' political and ideological integrity and their working and living conditions in an all-round manner. Efforts should be made to help solve their practical problems.

Comrade Bu He pointed out: The reform of the party and government organizations is a matter of great importance. The general policy on the reform should proceed from reality. We should conduct the reform comprehensively, systematically, firmly and in an orderly manner. To conduct the reform comprehensively and systematically means that all fronts, localities, departments and units share responsibility for the reform. To conduct the reform firmly and in an orderly manner means to have determination and to take steady steps. To take steady steps but not to engage in the work is not permitted. The objectives of the reform are to seek prosperity for the state and the well-being of the people. So long as we enthusiastically work for the fulfillment of the objectives, the work on reforming the region's party and government organizations must be successfully done.

Comrade Bu He said: The key to building the socialist spiritual civilization is to arm the entire people with communist ideology. In 1983 we should further enhance education on the basic theories of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in an effort to upgrade the people's ability to understand and transform the world. We also should enhance education on the knowledge of the party to foster communist beliefs, to keep firmly in minds the basic aim of serving the people and to carry forward the spirit of devotion to communism. Efforts should be made to enhance the education on communist morality and to conduct the five-stress and four-beauty, three-cherishing, non-advocating and non-opposing activities among the masses of the people in a general and thorough manner. Through education, the people will be educated with communist ideology, moral integrity and values.

Education should be regarded as a code of conduct. We should correctly handle relations among the state, collectives and individuals and correctly deal with public and private matters, matters of life and death, love affairs, [words indistinct] and family matters to develop human relations in society as a result of the fact that everybody will be educated as a creative worker with lofty ideals, moral integrity, a sense of discipline, and that the entire society will have fine moral habits.

More on Bu He Address

SK240600 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), over the past few days, leading comrades of some banners and counties, who are participating in the regional meeting of secretaries of the banner and county CPC committees, have expressed many good opinions on paying attention to knowledge and intellectuals. They have maintained: Giving full play to the role of intellectuals is necessary to the four modernizations and is an inexorable trend of historical development. Without intellectuals and without paying attention to knowledge, it is impossible to carry out the four modernizations.

At the meeting, Comrade Bu He said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, especially since the implementation of the important instructions of the party Central Committee on Nei Monggol work, large numbers of cadres and the masses have greatly enhanced their consciousness about observing party's policies towards nationalities, thus greatly improving relations among and further strengthening the unity between various nationalities.

Meanwhile, the idea that neither the Han nationality nor the minority nationalities can be separated from other has gradually struck root in the hearts of the people. This is the main trend of our region's nationalities' relations.

Comrade Bu He said: Our region is a place inhabited by minority nationalities. Achieving success in nationalities work and strengthening the unity of various nationalities are the most important tasks for us as well being in the basic interest of various nationalities. We must further consolidate and develop our region's socialist nationality relations and the excellent situation of stability and unity. In view of the protracted and complicated nature of nationalities affairs, we must stand on a higher place and proceed from a long-term point of view to develop nationality work.

At the 12th enlarged plenary session of the 3d regional CPC committee, Comrade Zhou Hui, on behalf of the regional CPC committee, raised three basic principles for solving nationality problems:

1. Fully understand the protracted nature of nationality problems. We must solve nationality problems step by step over a considerably long period of time and should not be over anxious.
2. Fully understand the complicated nature of nationality problems. We must approach the problems from a historical and overall point of view, solve them fairly and reasonably and [word indistinct].
3. All unhealthy and pernicious ideas on handling nationality relations, no matter where they emerge, are prohibited. We must conduct necessary criticism and struggle against these ideas with a clear-cut stand and should not make endless concessions.

These three principles are basic experiences summed up from practice of the regional CPC committee in developing nationality work. Therefore, they are very valuable. We must depend on these three principles and experiences to vigorously and properly solve various kinds of problems that affect various nationalities.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He stated that further enhancing the political quality of party members is of great importance in safeguarding and maintaining the party's steadfastness and in having the party play the leading role. CPC committees at all levels must be resolute to successfully conduct ideological education among party members.

He said: In conducting party-member education and organizing party members to study the new party constitution, it is necessary to integrate theory with practice and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism. Party members in charge of leading work should set examples and take the lead in study, in conducting self-criticism, in overcoming shortcomings and in correcting mistakes. This is the key to achieving success in party-member education.

Comrade Bu He said: In 1983, CPC committees at all levels should regard the issue of party style as one of the important tasks and pay great attention to it. He said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, thanks to the efforts of party organizations at all levels and party members throughout the region, the party style has been remarkably improved. But, no fundamental turn for the better has as yet been made in our party style. Some unhealthy practices are even very serious. In leading bodies of some localities and units, the signs of flabbiness and lack of unity abound and are still very conspicuous. Some leaders do not dare to handle malpractices. Some leading bodies lack unity, engaged in factionalism and scramble for power and profits for a long time.

Being seriously affected by the bureaucratic style of work, some leading cadres refuse to go deep into the masses to conduct investigation and learn about their practical situations. Some leading cadres put in important positions the people who have violated the law and discipline, who have engaged in crooked ways and dishonest practices and even the people of the three categories. Some overtly agree but covertly oppose and even resist in public the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee. Some take advantage of power and position for personal privileges, violate the law and discipline and practice graft. Some are corrupt and degenerate, practice bribery and accept bribes and engage in serious criminal activities. All these situations show that to thoroughly improve the party style, the arduous work of the whole party is needed.

Comrade Bu He said: The key to stopping unhealthy practices lies in the resolution, attitude and workstyle of leading bodies at all levels. So long as leading bodies at all levels are resolute to and take the lead in checking malpractices of leading cadres, handle affairs in accordance with the party policies, have the spirit of not being afraid of giving offense and dare to struggle against hard things, all unhealthy practices, no matter how serious they are, will be checked.

Comrade Bu He said in conclusion: One way to straighten out the party style is to maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee and firmly and unswervingly implement the line, principles and policies of the 12th party congress. The other thing is to continually implement the direction of the regional CPC committee on the problem of Xinghe County. CPC committees at all levels, CPC committees at or above the banner and county levels in particular, should regard the Xinghe problem as a mirror and conscientiously inspect and correct their own malpractices. Law violations in the fields of house building and distribution [words indistinct] and settlement in urban areas should be handled resolutely. In addition, we should continue to deal blows to criminal activities in economic and other fields. Major and general cases must be investigated through to the end. Slack and blunted moods should be resolutely checked.

BRIEFS

BEIJING EDIBLE FUNGI PRODUCTION -- Beijing's output of mushrooms and other edible fungi in 1982 quadrupled that of 1981, increasing from 52 tons to 210 tons. The output was announced at the annual meeting of the Beijing Edible Fungi Association held here today. The meeting said that the association will further promote the city's production of edible fungi by strengthening scientific research, conducting technical exchanges and training more technicians for production. Despite the rapid growth of edible fungi production, the supply still falls short of demand because of rising living standards of the city's residents. Fresh mushrooms are always among the best-sellers on the market here. Commercial departments had to transfer several hundred tons of canned mushrooms from other parts of China last year to meet Beijing's needs. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 6 Jan 83 OW]

NEI MONGGOL OIL CROPS -- In 1982, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region sold 623.95 million jin of oil-bearing crops to the state, a jump of 68 million jin over the 1981 figure. The region harvested 810 million jin of oil-bearing crops in 1982, an 11 percent increase over 1981. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 83 SK]

SHANXI GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- The amount of grain stored in granaries in Shanxi Province by 27 December was 2.13738 billion jin. The province overfulfilled its grain procurement quota. In summer this year, the province reaped 200 million jin of wheat more than last year. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 82 HK]

HEILONGJIANG OFFICIAL HAILS PRICE READJUSTMENT

SK210932 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] (Liu Zhenrong), chairman of the provincial commodity price society, wrote an article for our station program.

The article states: The price readjustment for textile products conforms with the people's long-term interests and also is a vital measure for future developing the textile industry in order to increase market supplies and to upgrade the clothing standard of the masses and for correcting the deviation of prices from their commodity value.

The article states: Over the past 30 years, our country's prices for cotton textile products have not changed and have been basically at the level set in the 1950's. However, the price of cotton, the material with which textile products are made, has been increased on several occasions. This has long separated the price of textile products from their commodity value. Over the past several years, the production profits of the textile industry have declined because the price of cotton cloth has been on the low side. Some textile products have even suffered losses. Therefore, enterprises in this regard do not want to improve their production technology, resulting in the poor quality of cotton cloth in markets, making it impossible to meet the needs of the people. To properly upgrade the price of cotton cloth while lowering the price of polyester cloth represents a vital measure by the state for conducting economic management by taking commodity prices as a lever. It is a measure which will certainly and greatly promote and greatly hasten production progress in the textile industry.

The article states: Over the past few years, our country has achieved great development in the chemical fiber industry. Judging from the people's need, output in this regard, however, is not sufficient. Under the influence of the high price of cotton cloth, the price of polyester cloth has also become irrational, resulting in an overstock of polyester cloth commodities. The decision to lower the price of polyester cloth and to get rid of the fetter of cotton cloth's price will be a favorable one for increasing the sales of polyester cloth, the people across the country can change their clothing materials and upgrade their clothing standards. This totally conforms with the long-term interests of our country's people.

In conclusion, the article states: The price readjustment in textile products issued by the State Council is being carried out under the principle of basically stabilizing the general level of market prices. To make textile product prices rational is most significant in further improving the irrational price structure in an all-round way.

JILIN HOLDS FORUM ON PRICES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS

SK201342 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The Changchun City CPC Committee and the people's government have attached great importance to the work of readjusting textile products. (Xu Xing), secretary of the city CPC committee and (Liu Yu), deputy major, held and chaired a meeting of 31 representatives of the people and CPPCC committee members to conscientiously listen to their opinions on how to do a good job in readjusting the prices of textile products. After listening to the relay of the central decision, all representatives of the people and CPPCC committee members expressed their support for the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on readjusting the prices of textile products.

(Hon Yongsheng), Standing Committee member of the Changchun City CPPCC committee and professor of the city institute of traditional Chinese medicines, said in this speech: The state's decision on readjusting the prices of textile products is a component of the economic reform, which is beneficial to the four modernizations drive. We surely will publicize the party's policies and explain them clearly to the masses.

(Wu Liyu), standing committee member and professor of Congbei University, said: the readjustment of prices of textile products is advantageous to improving the clothing materials of the people in China. We will strengthen the propagation of policies and implement the guidelines of the central document.

(Han Youku), standing committee member of the city CPPCC committee and professor of the city agricultural college, said: Readjusting the prices of textile products is of far-reaching significance. The state is very thoughtful of the situation in all aspects. Giving subsidies to impoverished areas in this regard fully reflects the state's concern for the people.

Also speaking at the forum were (Wang Xiren), city people's representatives and director of the provincial chemical fiber research institute, (Wang Dejie), chief of the city precision instrument manufacturing plant, (Hu Wenzhi), Standing Committee member of the city CPPCC committee and professor of the city geological institute, and (Zhong Qingming), compatriot from Taiwan and teacher of the posts and telecommunications institute.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU AT DOUBLE-SUPPORT RALLY

SK230518 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The provincial and Changchun City soldier-civilian rally on marking the 40th anniversary of the Yanan double-support campaign was ceremoniously held this morning at the auditorium of the provincial guest house in Changchun City. A warm atmosphere of unity permeated the rally of soldiers and civilians. Attending the rally were Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Li Youwen, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Wang Daren, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province; and Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also attending were leading comrades of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, including He Youfa, (Wang Qingyu), (Liu Zhao) and (Wang Rui). Xiao Chun, first secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee, also participated in the rally. Also attending the rally were cadres and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Changchun; responsible persons of the provincial and Changchun City departments concerned; cadres of government organs; representatives of family members of revolutionary martyrs and army men, representatives of disabled, demobilized, retired soldiers and representatives of army men transferred to civilian work. The total rally attendance reached 2,900 people.

In addition to the rally place at the auditorium of the provincial guest house, a branch rally place was set up at the workers' cultural palace. (Shi Jingwu), deputy mayor of Changchun City, presided over the rally.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, delivered a speech. He said: The activity of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men and of supporting the government and cherishing the people which was initiated in Yanan 40 years ago has now become a glorious tradition of our party, our army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country.

Continually conducting the double-support activity under the present new situation has more important significance for building and developing a new style of relations -- embodying the socialist spiritual civilization -- between the army and the government and between the army and the people and for promoting the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. We should pass on this glorious tradition, which was initiated in wartime, from generation to generation.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Gensheng warmly praised the large number of commanders and fighters of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in the province for their vigorous support to our province in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. He stressed in his speech: It is necessary to create a new situation in the double-support work. He also raised some specific demands. He said: CPC committees, governments and people's organizations at all levels should thoroughly conduct education and propaganda on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen; further conduct the activity of learning from and supporting the PLA; establish and develop a new style of relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people; conscientiously implement the policy of giving favored treatment to servicemen's families and the policy of giving placement to demobilized, and retired soldiers; and make proper arrangements for the production and livelihood of the families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, of disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers, and of armymen transferred to civilian work.

Comrade Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, also delivered a speech. In his speech, he warmly praised the people of the province and PLA units stationed in the province for their unity, unanimity, mutual support, fighting side-by-side, and their contributions to the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS COMMENDATION RALLY

SK240423 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 23 January, some 1,000 scientific and technological workers from all fronts throughout the province happily gathered together in the auditorium of the provincial guest house to attend a grand rally of outstanding workers -- the largest of its kind in the history of the province's scientific front. A solemn and enthusiastic atmosphere prevailed throughout the rally site. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial military district, including Qiang Xiaochun, Zhang Gensheng, Huo Mingguang, (Zhang Fengju), Zhang Kaijing, Li Shuren, Ren Qingyuan, Yan Zitao, and (Liu Shimeng), and Comrade Yang Xiandong, vice chairman of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, attended the rally. Also attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of pertinent departments of provincial-level party and government organs and mass organizations. The rally was chaired by (Yang Zichang), vice chairman of the provincial association for science and technology. Comrade Wang Daheng, vice chairman of the provincial association for science and technology, gave an opening address.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng, governor of the province, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He extended warm greetings and hearty thanks to scientific workers and representatives of advanced scientific units who have made marked contributions to the scientific undertakings of China on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government. He also extended hearty thanks to all engineers, technicians, administrative personnel, and all rural skilled craftsmen of various fronts in the province who have made great contributions.

Representatives of the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial women's federation and the provincial federation of art and literary circles, read their congratulatory messages at the rally.

Yang Xiandong, vice chairman of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, also delivered a speech. (Zhang Dada), vice chairman of the provincial association for science and technology, delivered a work report on making contributions to creating a new situation in the socialist modernization.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU INSPECTS FAMILY PLANNING

SK170951 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] This morning, leading comrades of the province and Changchun City, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Xiao Chun, Liu Yunzhao and (Yang Di), went to (Sandao) brigade of (Sandao) commune on the outskirts of Changchun to inspect family planning propaganda month activities in the rural areas. When the provincial and municipal leading comrades arrived at the (Sandao) brigade, they were happily greeted by the secretaries of the commune CPC committee, the chairman of the family planning office, the director of the public health center, secretaries of the (Sandao) brigade party branch and parents of children of one-child families waiting there. They were warmly welcomed and led to the brigade's evening school for peasants. Despite the bitterly cold winter weather, the room was as warm as spring. Leading provincial and municipal comrades including Qiang Xiaochu cordially inquired about the production situation of the commune and brigade, the livelihood of commune members and the situation in family planning work. Hearty laughter came from the room time and again.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu pointed out in his conversation that family planning is our basic state policy. He said: Our country, on the one hand, must grasp the national economic plan, and on the other hand, must grasp the human birth plan. Both plans must be grasped simultaneously. In other words, we must also grasp the building of the two civilizations. This work will be very arduous. We extend regards and thanks to all comrades working on the family planning front. At the same time, we also extend greetings to mothers of only one child. He continued: Our province has dispatched over 200,000 backbone cadres to do propaganda and educational work in the propaganda month activities. Through these activities, our understanding of family planning work will be further enhanced and family planning will bring prosperity and happiness to the country and mankind. He emphasized that at present we must stress the following three points:

First, we must strengthen the party's ideological and political work, through which to enhance the people's understanding of family planning work. Solving ideological problems is more important and even better than dispensing organizational and economic sanctions.

Second, we must be methodical in doing family planning work and must adopt feasible measures. Those who respond to the call of giving fewer births must be commended politically and must receive economic benefits. Those who violate family planning regulations must be criticized by the public and must be given reasonable economic punishment. Of course, we must have appropriate and reasonable regulations.

Third, we must have measures, especially technical measures, which the people can implement. All measures concerning ligation operations, contraception, and contraceptives must be implemented and we must see to it that these measures are safe so that there will be no sequelae from ligation operations. The quality of all contraceptive suppositories, condoms, rings and pills must be good. If we have these three points, we will have something to follow in carrying out family planning work.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu pointed out: At present, the habit of regarding men as superior to women is still a serious obstruction. Such ideas must be eliminated. Handling (Gao Lihua's) case by resorting to law and discipline is exactly aimed at solving this issue.

Ideologically, we must treat men and women equally and must not by any means pay attention to men at the expense of women. The leftover, old ideas of having more children, more happiness and longer life must be eliminated. This will bring benefits to the state, the collectives and the individuals. In dealing with family planning issues, party members, CYL members and cadres must serve as examples, be the first to do what we demand of the people, and be the first to resolutely avoid doing what we forbid the people to do.

In the course of the inspection, leading provincial and city comrades, including Qiang Xiaochu, also visited some one-child families of the No 1 and No 3 production teams of the (Sandao) brigade and some family planning cadres and medical workers.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU AT COAL COMPANY OPENING

SK110722 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Dongbei Nei Monggol integrated coal company, the first transprovincial coal complex in China, was formally established in Changchun yesterday.

The company exercises centralized leadership and unified management over collieries whose production is distributed under state unified plans in the three provinces of northeast China and the eastern areas of Nei Monggol Region and over the units attached to the Ministry of Coal. It is in charge of capital construction, geological prospecting, scientific research and design and education.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng and Zhao Xiu attended yesterday's inaugural ceremony.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG MEETS RETURNING CYL DEPUTIES

SK060208 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Deputies to the 11th National CYL Congress have returned to Shenyang. Deputies, entrusted by the youth of our province, to the 11th National CYL Congress returned to Shenyang by train this morning. Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, Huang Oudong, advisor of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and Li Tieying, permanent secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee warmly met them at the station.

Leading comrades of the province and Shenyang Municipality together with some representative journalists formally talked with one another in the station's lounge.

Comrade Guo Feng said: [Begin recording] Happy New Year to all of you. Efforts should be made to create a new situation for the CYL committee and a new situation of socialist modernization in this new year." [end recording]

BRIEFS

LIAONING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST -- By the end of 1982, total output of grain and soybean in rural areas of Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, had reached 3.25 billion jin, a 4.4 percent increase and a record high. Now 1.33 billion jin of marketable grain have been sold to the state, overfulfilling the procurement task. Per capita income from collective distribution is expected to increase from 170 yuan in 1981 to 195 yuan. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 1 SK]

CONSTITUTION WILL PROTECT TAIWAN'S SYSTEMS

OW241333 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 24 Jan 83

["Random Talk" by (Liu Wei)]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, which was recently held in Beijing, discussed and adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. The newly adopted constitution has widely received great attention and favorable comments at home and abroad. It consists of a preamble and four chapters with a total of 138 articles.

The constitution was carefully and seriously discussed and revised by personages from all circles and people throughout the country for more than 2 years before its adoption. The extensive scale of the nationwide discussion, the vast number of participants and the wide impact demonstrated the surging political enthusiasm of the people throughout the country in managing state affairs. During this program I would like to brief you on some relevant articles of the constitution and discuss with you Article 31 of the constitution on the establishment of special administrative regions.

Friends of the military and political circles: The preamble of the constitution states that Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of China. It is the lofty duty of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots on Taiwan, to accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland.

In Article 31, the constitution specifically stipulates that the state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the NPC in the light of specific conditions.

In his report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on the draft of the revised constitution, Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, explained this article by quoting NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying's September 1981 statement on the peaceful reunification of the motherland: After the country is reunified, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region. This autonomy means, among other things, that the current social and economic systems on Taiwan, its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries will remain unchanged. Full consideration will be given to the concrete situation in the Taiwan region and the wishes of the people on Taiwan and those of all personages concerned.

Friends, I think that Article 31 of the constitution on the establishment of special administrative regions and NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Peng Zhen's explanation of this article are very clear. I would now like to talk with you about some of my personal opinions on this article of the constitution.

This article stipulates that the state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. This means that the constitution gives consideration to both the concrete situation on Taiwan and its future needs. The Communist Party's policy and principles on the peaceful reunification of the motherland, especially the third point of the nine-point policy elaborated by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying -- after the country is reunified, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region -- have now been written as stipulations in the fundamental law of the country thus legally guaranteeing Taiwan's future after the reunification of the country.

This article of the constitution states that the systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the NPC in the light of the specific conditions. I think this stipulation means three things:

1. After the country is reunified, Taiwan can implement systems different from those on the mainland of the motherland. As the fourth point of the nine-point policy elaborated by Chairman Ye Jianying states, Taiwan's current socioeconomic systems will remain unchanged as well as its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries.
2. After the country is reunified, the systems to be instituted on Taiwan shall be prescribed in the light of its specific conditions. As the NPC Standing Committee said in its message to compatriots on Taiwan [dated 1 January 1979], it is imperative to take the present realities into account, to respect the status quo on Taiwan and the opinions of people in all walks of life there and to adopt reasonable policies and measures so as not to cause the people of Taiwan any losses. These policies and stipulations have now been codified in the constitution.
3. After the country is reunified, the systems to be instituted on Taiwan shall be prescribed by law enacted by the NPC. I think this stipulation is very important because it means that the systems to be instituted on Taiwan in the future will fully respect the democratic rights of the people and personages in various circles there as masters of the country. Why should I say this? We can understand this by taking a look at the resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth NPC. This resolution stipulates: Regarding the number of deputies to the NPC to be elected from various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, 1 deputy is to be elected for every 1.04 million people in the rural areas, and 1 for every 130,000 in the cities and towns. For the time being, 13 deputies representing Taiwan shall be elected from people of Taiwan origin in the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government as well as in the Chinese PLA, and the remaining number of deputies to be elected in accordance with the law shall be retained.

Taiwan now has a population of more than 18 million, mostly in cities and towns. According to my preliminary estimates, approximately 100 deputies to the NPC will be elected by the people of Taiwan in accordance with this stipulation after the country is reunified. The law on the different social and economic systems to be instituted on Taiwan is to be discussed and enacted by NPC deputies together with those to be elected by the people of Taiwan.

Friends, I have just given some personal opinions on Article 31 of the constitution regarding the establishment of special administrative regions. From what I have said, you can clearly see two points:

1. Article 31 of the constitution on the establishment of special administrative regions is completely consistent with the policies and principles the Communist Party has always stated on the peaceful reunification of the motherland.
2. The policies and principles consistently stated by the Communist Party on the peaceful reunification of the motherland have now been confirmed as the highest national policy in the fundamental law of the country. This has received wide attention and appraisal at home and abroad.

In this regard, I have also noted the reaction of the Taiwan authorities. After the NPC adopted and promulgated the constitution, the Taiwan authorities, as always, denounced Article 31 of the constitution on the establishment of special administrative regions calling it a scheme to communize Taiwan and so on and so forth. As I have said, the draft constitution was extensively discussed and revised by people throughout the country for more than 2 years before it was examined and adopted by the NPC. Friends, you may think: Is there any scheme in the world that has been repeatedly and openly discussed by hundreds of millions of people? I believe anyone with any brains can understand this by thinking it over a while.

Furthermore, the constitution and the Communist Party have explicitly stated the policies and principles on the peaceful reunification of the motherland: After the country is reunified, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region and it can retain its armed forces. The central government will not interfere with local affairs on Taiwan. Taiwan's current social and economic systems will remain unchanged as will its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. There will be no encroachment on the proprietary rights and lawful right of inheritance over private property, houses, land and enterprises, or on foreign investments.

Friends, please think this over: Is there any attempt to communize Taiwan as far as the constitution and the policies and principles are concerned? I think such demagogic denunciation by the Taiwan authorities is completely groundless.

Friends in the military and political circles, I do not know what opinions you have on the constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, including Article 31 on the establishment of special administrative regions. As far as I know, some friends have some doubts about the Communist Party's policies and principles on the peaceful reunification of the motherland, including the nine-point policy elaborated by Chairman Ye Jianying of the NPC Standing Committee. I do not think it is surprising that people have such doubts, which are entirely different from the malicious attacks by the Taiwan authorities. Taiwan has been separated from the mainland for more than 30 years, which has led to an inadequate understanding or even misunderstanding by friends of the Communist Party. Particularly because of the rumors and attacks on the Communist Party by the Kuomintang, friends cannot distinguish between true and false and right and wrong. As a result, friends have doubts and misgivings about the Communist Party's policies and principles on the peaceful reunification of the motherland. At the same time, the errors and deviations made by the Communist Party in work, especially the leftist mistakes committed some years ago, undermined the party's policies and damaged its prestige. These have also objectively provided a cause for the Taiwan authorities' misrepresenting propaganda, thus increasing the mistrust of some friends in the Communist Party.

Such policies and principles of the Communist Party have now been confirmed as the basic national policy in the constitution which has been made public to the world. This shows that these policies and principles are not just an expedient measure or a tactic of struggle, much less a united front scheme. If the Communist Party does not keep its promise in the future, it will lose the confidence of the people and the world. Therefore, I think you friends can rest assured that the Communist Party will keep its promise.

TAIWAN MAGISTRATES CITED ON REUNIFICATION

HK250854 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1243 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Dispatch: "Thirty-Five Town and Township Magistrates in Taiwan Province Unanimously Emphasize That China Must Be Reunified" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "'Reunifying China' Is Our Sacred and Unshirkable Duty." This was a prominent headline of an investigation report on visiting with grassroots public figures carried in CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO [CHINA TIMES] on 22 January. According to reports, the reporters of this newspaper, through random sampling, interviewed 35 town and township magistrates in Taiwan Province, who unanimously emphasized that "China not only should be reunified but also must be reunified."

Of the 309 town and township magistrates and mayors of cities directly under counties, these 35 town and township magistrates were interviewed through random sampling by special reporters of this newspaper.

The newspaper says: These town and township magistrates and mayors who have been interviewed are scattered in various localities of Taiwan Province. Among them are KMT members and nonparty people. Since those who have been interviewed represent to a great extent the opinions of local people, their views should reflect the demands of the broad masses of people at the grassroots level.

According to this newspaper, many of these town and township magistrates proceeded from blood relationships, history and culture and told the reporters that Taiwan would never be separated from the mainland. The people on either side of the strait have close ties of blood. No one with intuitive knowledge will ever deny that he is a Chinese and agree to the theory of "splittism." The town and township magistrates also said: "Even if we proceed from a realistic view of subsistence and take into account the size, natural resources and other natural features, China must also be reunified. The only solution to China's problem is reunification and the setting up of a strong, independent, free and democratic China."

While being interviewed by the reporters of this newspaper, Chang Lung, a KMT member and magistrate of Tuko Town, Yunlin County, said: "In view of the fact that the people on either side of the strait are decedents of Huangdi, China, of course, must be reunified. Only through reunification can we avoid making our future generations feel regret. Otherwise, this generation of Chinese will become notorious for ever and will never be able to give any sound explanation to history and to our coming generations." Huang Te-hung, nonparty magistrate of Tungshih Township, Yunlin County, said: "All people living in Taiwan or on the mainland are our compatriots. Taiwan must never be separated from the mainland." All 30-odd town and township magistrates who were interviewed opposed the splittist view of a few people who advocate "turning Taiwan into a new independent country."

Regarding the proposals for peaceful reunification put forward by the CPC in the past few years, such as establishing "postal, trade and navigational ties," carrying out "exchanges in four aspects" and the "nine-point plan for peace talks," the investigation report of this newspaper admits that they have "set off discussions at home (meaning Taiwan) and abroad;" but in soliciting the opinions of public figures at grassroots level, "the town and township magistrates hold different views."

PRC-UK TALKS 'LIKELY' AFTER LUNAR NEW YEAR

HK250206 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong which have slowed down recently, are likely to resume after the lunar new year, a senior government official said yesterday.

The official, who declined to be named, said that Sir Edward Youde would most likely take part in the talks. He described the governor as "the actor in the drama."

Sir Edward is currently in Britain to hold talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other officials on the 1997 issue.

The official said talks between China and Britain "seemed to have slowed down, or there have been no intensive exchanges in the past two or three months."

He could not foresee any progress on the talks before lunar new year.

Factors slowing down the talks, the official said, included the recent meeting of the National People's Congress, a government reshuffle in China and rumours of other impending changes.

This disruption is not unusual in any government, he said. "If a British prime minister walks out of the back door, a new one walks through the front," he added.

Asked if it were true that China had "kicked the ball into the British court," the official said the Chinese had not handed documented proposals to British negotiators.

They had simply restated principles which they had already publicly enunciated, mainly on the question of sovereignty, he said.

The vice-chairman of the National People's Congress, Liao Chengzhi, was recently quoted as saying that "China has kicked the ball (1997 question) to Britain and China obviously has to wait for Britain to kick the ball back again."

The official said: "Whatever the legal status of different parts of Hong Kong may be in our eyes, it is common ground to both sides that Hong Kong is not viable as a whole."

He said Britain recognised that sovereignty was a problem but the official emphasised the main issue was how to preserve Hong Kong.

WEN WEI PO ON PRC MOVE TO BAN U.S. GOODS

HK240232 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "What China Is Fighting For Is Equality and Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] China is neither too rich nor too strong, but she must not be bullied.

In her foreign relations with other countries, what China is seeking is peaceful coexistence, and in economic relations, she always adheres to equality and mutual benefit.

The four principles for economic and technical cooperation, which Premier Zhao Ziyang announced during his recent visit to Africa, are not only applicable to China's economic exchanges with Third World countries but also to her economic relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. Since the United States treats China unequally, how could she take the rough with the smooth?

An announcement made by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said that China would immediately stop approving contracts this year to import American cotton, chemical fibers and soybeans and would also reduce its planned import of other U.S. agricultural products. This is a reaction to the U.S. unilateral impositions of textile quotas for China.

How will the action affect the U.S. economy? This can only be certified in the future by facts. It must be seen that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, China has imported one-seventh of the total cotton output of the United States, two-thirds of its polyester yarns and fabrics outputs and farm products from 120 million acres of land. The United States considers China a potentially big market for its agricultural sales.

Generally speaking, China fears no shortage of agricultural products. The total cotton output in 1982 hit all-time records, so China's cotton for textiles can now be considered mainly self-sufficient. The chemical fibers industry has developed rapidly with the establishment of 27 factories, with each factory able to supply more than 10,000 tons of fibers every year; output increased by 15 percent in the past 3 consecutive years. Meanwhile, there is good news on soybeans continuously flowing in from the production front.

The cutback in Chinese imports of the aforesaid products will not harm its own economy, but will be unfavorable to the United States. U.S. agricultural products are seeking a market everywhere in the world. When it endlessly squabbled with Western Europe and Japan about the problem, it suddenly lifted the ban on selling grain to the Soviet Union. This has become a standing joke among its allies.

China's move is not aimed at what blows it may strike at the U.S. economy, but is intended to show its principled stand in its economic relations with other countries and use an eye-for-eye action against the arrogant and imperious bearing of the United States.

Sincere negotiations always work with mutual concessions. However, the United States unilaterally imposed restrictions on Chinese textile exports with an attempt to force China to accept a fait accompli at the conference table. Is this an usual practice in international trade?

China is one of the largest textile producers in the world, but its export of textiles amounts to only 6 percent of American textile imports after South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. Under such circumstances, the United States still imposed strict restrictions on Chinese textile imports. Does this mean it favors one and is prejudiced against the other?

China has consistently run a trade deficit with the United States. A proper increase in Chinese exports to the United States to narrow the trade gap between the two countries is the only way to develop trade. However, the United States, ignoring reality, goes in for trade protectionism. Is this a vestige of economic plunder?

It is wrong to think that China has to ask for something from the United States. From the changes in relations between China and the United States in the past 30 years, it is probably difficult to find any precedent indicating that China has bartered away principles. This stand is not only applicable to the Taiwan issue, but also to trade relations. China's principle of equality and mutual benefits in its economic relations with other nations will not change.

On 8 January, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz called together Weinberger, Brown, Clark and Kissinger to discuss U.S. policy on China before his visit to China. Here we would like to advise Shultz not to forget that China is a country of principles. Failure to realize this will show his ignorance of and prejudice toward China. Then he will set out cheerfully and return disappointed.

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